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New Revenue Fight Opens In Bay State

Legislative hearings open on Saltonstall plan to increase 1939 revenue by $11,000,000.

Hint of a fiscal condition now crystallizing into acute proportions and calling for the most drastic tax revisions in the Commonwealth's history was given the Legislative Committee on Taxation today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

It is daily becoming more apparent in a number of cities and towns, said Mr. MacDonald, that the $8,000,000 deficit in the State Tax of last year, combined with the possible $32,000,000 State Tax this year, will force tax rate increases of from $2 to $8 throughout the Commonwealth.

Some communities cannot bear this increase, he added; all of them will suffer from it.

Delay Is Urged

On the basis of information now coming in as Mayors of the various cities compile their budgets and as Town Meetings are being held, Mr. MacDonald asked the Legislature to defer discussions of new sources of revenue until a clear picture is available of just how much surcease the cities and towns must be given to keep them afloat.

His plea for delay was made today as the Tax Committee opened hearings on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nine point program for adding $11,000,000 to the State's 1939 income and $17,000,000 to its 1940 income.

Next Monday and Tuesday the same committee will hear the pros and cons of a general sales tax which it is estimated will raise upwards of $35,000,000 yearly.

Some confusion arose at the hearing today, however, as Daniel J. Lynch, Legislative Secretary to the Governor, denied that the nine-point program represented the Governor's recommendations. He insisted the program was submitted, following consultation with Mr. Long and other authorities, and was for the information and guidance of the Legislature.

Governor's Proposals

Governor Saltonstall's proposals are:

1. Increase the State income tax levy from the present 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent, decreasing the present $2,000 exemption for single persons to $1,400, and dropping the exemption for married wage earners from the present $2,500 to $1,900.
2. Add one cent to the gasoline tax.
3. Establish a tax on cigarets.
4. Increase present taxes on horse and dog racing.
5. Continue the present 10 per cent surtax on incomes.
6. Establish a new gift tax.
7. Increase the inheritance tax.
8. An upward adjustment in security taxes.
9. Tax on use of electrical energy.

Center of Objections

Today's objections centered principally upon this latter proposal, which was originated by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who estimates it would raise about $2,000,000 a year.

E. A. Logan, President of the Municipal Light Association, which group, he said, includes some 38 municipal plants, charged the proposal was nothing less than a discriminatory sales tax against users of electricity.

In this position he was supported by Sheldon Wardwell, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, who asserted the proposed tax was "unjust" in that it imposed a tax on a special group. Users of gas, he pointed out, would have an advantage over users of electricity; moreover, he asserted, about 19 per cent of each dollar paid by electricity consumers goes for taxes at present.

Fixed State Costs

Representing Governor Saltonstall, Mr. Lynch said that even if the Legislature effects the most drastic economies the Commonwealth still must pay certain fixed costs to which it has been committed by law.

Mr. Lynch then said the Governor is concerned about the question of revenues, for a $32,000,000 State tax to be levied against cities and towns is in prospect unless new revenues are found. Such a tax would represent a levy of about $4.75 on each $1,000 worth of real estate. It would mean increased tax rates throughout the Commonwealth and further impairment of real estate values.

"Cities and towns will find it harder to stand on their own feet," Mr. Lynch asserted. "The average man is going to suffer. He either cannot afford to buy a house, or perhaps to keep the one he has. As a consequence, building will be curtailed, jobs will be lost, and the situation made generally worse."

Americans at Work
"Millions Make the Movies"
Page 3.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, March 9, 1939

Review of Recordings	3
Wonders of Research	4
The Young Folks' Page	6
The Home Forum	8
The Superiority of Spirit [With Italian Translation]	
Connecticut Letter	9
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Change in Post

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Daniel W. Bell
Acting Director of Budget to Become Treasury aide.

Treasury Post Assigned to Bell In New Shifts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House has announced that Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, becomes an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury about April 15, and that Harold D. Smith of Michigan becomes Director of the Budget.

Mr. Bell became Acting Director of the Budget following the resignation of Lewis Douglas in September, 1934. Although his next job is to be an Assistant to Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. Bell later may return to his old position as Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits. Mr. Smith is now Budget Director for the State of Michigan.

Mr. Bell has held the dual jobs of acting Budget Director and Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury since Mr. Douglas left and the change will not affect his $10,000 salary, which he drew only under the latter title.

Mr. Smith, a native of Haven, Kan., studied at the universities of Kansas and Michigan and has been connected with the Detroit Bureau of Municipal Research, the Michigan Municipal League, and the Bureau of Government at the University of Michigan. He resigned the university position to become State Budget Director.

Two Companies Said to Control Milk Industry

Monopoly inquiry hears iron hand over producers and distributors keeps cost excessive.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Two "big milk distributors and their allies" were charged today before the Federal Monopoly Committee with maintaining artificially high prices of milk over the United States at the expense of "babies and children" on one side, and of "three million farmers" on the other.

In one of the most forceful and specific indictments heard in Washington for a long time, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, former Consumers Counsel of the AAA, appearing in behalf of the Federal Trade Commission, charged the twin "big distributors" with duplicating in competitive tactics today what the Standard Oil Company did "by similar methods about 50 years ago." The Standard Oil Company got its competitive advantage by owning the distributing system he declared. In the case of milk, Dr. Howe charged, it is control of pasteurization plants in the big cities which makes the big distributors dominant.

Dr. Howe identified the two milk combinations as the Borden Company and the National Dairy Products Corporation which he declared now dominate the industry in many of the biggest cities. In New York, they, or their subsidiaries, control 47 per cent of fluid milk distribution, and they are dominant elsewhere, he said.

Dr. Howe presented his evidence in intensely human terms. Why should poor people have to pay 12½ cents for a quart of milk for their underfed children and babies he demanded when cities like Detroit and Chicago have shown that it can be sold, and sold at a profit through shops and stores, at six to eight cents a quart? Private dealers are now selling it there at those prices, he declared.

"If we got our milk cheap enough," he said, "we might double the consumption of milk. We might make weakling babies grow into strength as they did in one western city where they fed them a quart of milk a day."

Wants More Milk Available

Based on his own experience, he said, practically every country save the United States sells milk through shops and stores, where the poor can afford to go and buy it, and where farmers can have their own outlets. But in the United States, he declared, "the companies insist that all people must get their milk from wagons, even though it costs so much that the poor cannot buy milk that way.

"What right has a corporation to say that a great Metropolitan city can only buy as a monopolist orders it to buy? Especially when other men would sell milk so that it could be used by the poor at from half to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Masons in China Send Aid to U. S.

The hand of friendship was extended half-way around the world when Sinim Lodge, a Masonic Lodge in China, sent a check for $100 recently to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge for hurricane relief, according to Joseph E. Perry, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Although the need for relief is intense in war-torn China, the Lodge there did not neglect the need of those in faraway America where a flood and hurricane caused much damage in the New England States last Sept. 21, Mr. Perry disclosed today.

Equally considerate of others, the Relief Committee of the Grand Lodge in Massachusetts transmitted the $100 across another Continent to Chile for relief following the earthquake of Jan. 24.

British Warships To Answer Any Blockade Attacks

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax announced today that the Navy had been instructed to retaliate against any submarine attacks on British vessels attempting to run the Nationalist blockade of Republican Spain.

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), March 9 (AP)—Official French reports from Madrid today described a "new Communist revolution" against Republican Gen. Jose Miaja's Defense Council.

A force of irreconcilables, these reports said, was attempting to march on Valencia and seize that Port, one of the main strongholds still in Republican territory.

Communications between Madrid and Valencia were said to have been cut by the irreconcilables moving toward the seaboard.

Inside Valencia, it was reported, Defense Council commanders were organizing the City's defenses against the advancing force.

The new uprising came after General Miaja had quelled a first 48-hour insurrection and while Spanish Nationalists were reported planning assaults on Madrid and Cartagena after having established a "starvation blockade" of the Republican coast.

MADRID, March 9 (AP)—The Government of Republican Gen. Jose Miaja announced today that it would use warplanes again to bomb irreconcilables in Madrid and its environs into submission.

General Miaja, President of the Council that overthrew Juan Negrin's Cabinet in Sunday's coup, had already brought tanks, field guns, and machine guns into use to defend his "peace" regime.

General Miaja's associates said the flight of several irreconcilable leaders yesterday did much to quench the enthusiasm of their followers.

Franco orders blockade: Page 2.

U.S. and Brazil Agree on New Economic Ties

Action viewed as reply to Fascist penetration in New World—Wide range covered.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The United States today launched its first major counterattack on Fascist economic penetration of South America in an exchange of notes with Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, which covered the following undertakings:

1. Brazil will free its exchange market for commercial transactions in order to permit free and unrestricted entry of American goods into Brazil.
2. Brazil will encourage the cooperation of American citizens in the development of Brazilian resources.
3. In return the Unite States will give to Brazil an open line of credit through the Export-Import Bank and through the same agency extend acceptance credits to American exports of goods to Brazil. No limit is set on the total amount, since Brazil undertakes to make a 10 per cent payment each three months on each individual transaction, thus in general to keep obligations liquid. All obligations are to be discharged in full by June 28, 1941.
4. American experts will be loaned to Brazil to aid in surveying tropical agricultural possibilities with the view toward developing production of such products as rubber which the United States now purchases from remote areas of the world.
5. President Roosevelt agrees to ask Congress to authorize the Treasury to place $50,000,000 of gold at the disposal of the Brazilian Government for the purpose of setting up a Central Reserve Bank of Brazil. The gold will ultimately be restored to the United States from Brazilian gold production.

The undertakings are entered into in six notes. Three are signed by Senhor Aranha and directed respectively to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank. The replies are addressed to Senhor Aranha and signed by the three American officials named.

Other Provisions

Unmentioned in the notes, but prominent in the general discussion of Brazilian-American relations which have been going on here for a month, is a tacit understanding that efforts will be made by the Administration to make American armaments more readily available to Brazil than at the present. To this effect legislation is being prepared which would authorize the sale to Brazil of ships built in U. S. Navy Yards and ordnance manufactured in naval gun factories and Army arsenals.

Washington has long been anxious to obtain the closer ties which seem to develop between the Nation which supplies arms and the one which purchases them.

Problems Facing Brazil

This concern over the future of Brazil was the incentive behind the discussions which have taken place with Senhor Aranha. Brazil not only has a large German population which has been the object of extensive propaganda cultivation by German agents, but it also is one of the most difficult countries in the world to defend against organized military attack due to lack of developed interior lines of transportation.

The steps projected in the note are designed as a vigorous economic counter attack against German barter trade. Most important concession undertaken by Brazil, in the view of the American negotiators, is that to free the Brazilian exchange market.

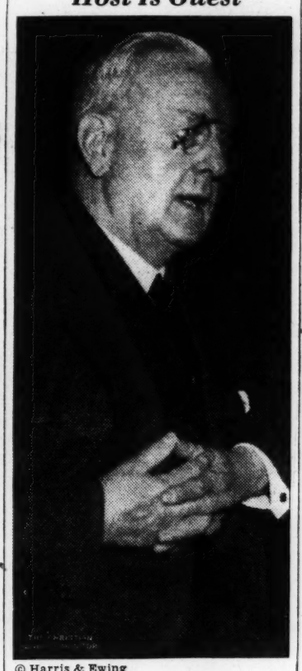
No Outright Loans

No direct or outright loan is involved. However, the theory behind the undertakings is that the amount of American Government aid will tend to interest American capital and encourage it to seek opportunities for investment in Brazil.

The total amount of American financial aid which is potentially involved in the undertaking is estimated in some quarters to run as high as $120,000,000. Acceptance credits to be extended by the Export-Import Bank are estimated at a possible $20,000,000 total and credits to American exporters by the same agency at a possible $50,000,000. The $50,000,000 projected gold loan to the Brazilian Government completes the total of $120,000,000.

However, it is not likely that anything like this total would ever be employed at any one time. What is considered important is not this amount, but the extent to which this aid will encourage private American investment.

Host Is Guest



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Frank S. Davis
Manager of Maritime Association Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston Maritime Association Head Is Luncheon Guest

Recognition of 18 years of service in behalf of the Port of Boston, New England shipping and the American merchant marine, during which time he has arranged testimonial luncheons to more officials and shipping men than any other one individual, came to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today, when he was, himself, the guest at a testimonial luncheon.

Clement A. Norton, City Councillor, Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, and Chairman of the Committee, lauded Mr. Davis and his work, prior to introducing Albert T. Gould, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Maritime Association, who was toastmaster.

A native of Melrose, Mr. Davis spent much of his boyhood in East Boston, where Donald McKay built tall clipper ships and where boys were brought up who, today, are men of outstanding importance in the maritime world. He started his business career with the railroads and during the World War was drafted by the Government to act as Assistant Manager of Inland Transportation under the Navy. Since 1921 he has been manager of the Maritime Association.

A combination marine clock and barometer set, properly inscribed, was presented to Mr. Davis, as well as a bouquet for Mrs. Davis.

At the head table were: Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Maj. Leonard Gallaher, Acting District Engineer of the United States Army; Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston Division of the Coast Guard; Owen P. McKenna, Assistant Collector of Customs at Boston; Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, and long head of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association; Miss Mary Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at Boston, and several prominent shipping men, civic and business leaders.

Local Taxes Cost Families $615 Each, Says Hardison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Seeking to "bring home" the meaning of public expenditures to the average family, Dr. A. C. Hardison, as president of the California Taxpayers' Association, told its thirteenth annual meeting that the $854,000,000 collected last year by Federal, State, and local governments represents $615 for each family of five persons, or more than many such families pay for rent in a year's time. He sought greater public interest in getting full value out of the tax dollar spent.

Big Expansion At Fore River Plant Planned

Greatest improvement program since the world war, to meet demands of merchant marine and naval expansion, entails expenditure of $700,000 at the Bethlehem Company yards.

With $400,000,000 earmarked for merchant ship construction before the end of this year by the United States Maritime Commission, and huge sums planned for naval expansion, shipyards, already enjoying the greatest boom since the days of the World War, are expanding their facilities and equipment to meet the pending heavy demand on their capacity.

Locally, the 74-acre yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Fore River, Quincy, will be expanded and improved by a $700,000 program which is expected to provide the necessary facilities for the ship construction already under way, and for the two light cruisers which the Navy Department has just contracted for, it was announced today. The Bethlehem plans contemplate the largest expansion program for that yard since the requirements of the World War necessitated greater production at that time, William H. Collins, general manager of the plant, said today.

News of the awarding of the contract for the two cruisers, involving $26,000,000, was received by the Fore River yards from Washington today, and emphasizes the urgency of increased facilities at the yard.

The two new 6,000-ton cruisers, each to be 541 feet in length, with 52-foot beam, and 33-foot draft, are to be completed in 38 months.

Total $105,000,000

Contracts for ships, now under contruction, at the Fore River yards, total $105,000,000 and with the two new cruisers will be $131,000,000, according to Mr. Collins. Expansion of facilities is needed at once to take care of this work and to meet the contract dates, he said.

The result is that new machinery costing $250,000 will be procured; an addition will be built to the main office building costing $160,000; a turret dock will be constructed costing $160,000; a mold loft will be erected at a cost of $60,000 and a boiler shop will be built at an expenditure of $10,000.

The present general offices, which house the General Manager and his staff, and drafting rooms, will be increased by an addition 133 feet long, 46 feet wide and four stories high. This addition, said Mr. Collins, will supply 12 offices, and enlargement of accounting department on the first floor; seven offices and 6120 additional feet of floor space for drafting room on the second floor, while the third and fourth floors will be devoted exclusively to drafting and 12,250 additional square feet of space will be provided.

Office Additions

Contract for the office building addition has already been awarded for a reported price of $160,000. It calls for a building of steel frame and brick construction with prefabricated floors and completely fireproof. The interior finish will be tinted rough plaster and painted trim. Two Westinghouse elevators will be installed. The lighting will be of the latest design of the mercury vapor and mazda combination, in the drafting rooms and accounting department. These lights are the latest development and will provide the best light possible to produce.

Under terms of the contract for building the battleship Massachusetts, the Fore River yards must build the turrets for the guns. The weight of the assembled turret makes it necessary to build them as near the water as possible so they can be lifted by crane onto lighters and then placed on the ship.

New machinery will be required for this, and a new dock. Orders totaling about $250,000 have been placed for new turret turning machines, scarfers and planers which will be needed to fabricate the material which will be needed on this program. The new dock will be of steel and concrete construction, 375 feet long and 60 feet wide. It will be built as an addition to the present pier number 5. Plans for the new dock have been completed at an estimated cost of $160,000, and work is expected to start shortly.

The 6,700 persons now employed at the yards—largest number since the World War—will be increased substantially as construction progresses on the new work. Nearing completion are three ultra-modern steamers—"safest ships in the world"—for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Under construction are four steamers for the American Export Lines; the airplane carrier Wasp which is to be launched April 4; two destroyers and the battleship Massachusetts.

Wives Win Job Victory In Sweden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Right of married women to undertake paid employment outside the home has been upheld here by the Committee of Experts, set up by the Government in 1935. The report of the Committee not only upholds women's right to work outside the home, but goes so far as to advocate the wisdom of their doing so.

At the time of the appointment of the Committee—which sat under the chairmanship of Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, a present member of the Swedish Riksdag and a former Chief Woman Inspector of Factories—much discussion was going on in regard to unemployment. Questions were being asked about openings for unemployed persons in various occupations, and proposals had been laid before Parliament which touched upon plural employment among State servants, and also upon employment of married women in the public services.

Entire Field Covered

As a result, the 1934 Session of the Riksdag asked for an official inquiry into possibilities of a more radical redistribution of work and, following this, Miss Hesselgren's Committee was set up with instructions to extend investigations beyond the mere question of the rights of married women, to the whole field of women's work.

In their task, members of the Committee regarded as their chief objective the provision of "a factual basis for an enlightened and effective public opinion," and this basis they have provided—to the satisfaction of Swedish women—by the announcement that, in their opinion, the entry of women into economic life, while proceeding slowly, is yet moving forward and the process neither can be hindered nor accelerated to any appreciable extent.

Three Measures

Three measures, the experts urge, might with advantage be considered immediately:

1. Existing exceptions regarding women's right of admission to certain public employment, and existing doubts as to their right of admission to certain others, should be removed.
2. Provision for girls of more complete vocational education in industry, handicrafts, and agriculture, and extended vocational guidance together with retraining facilities for certain middle-aged women workers might ease the whole employment situation.
3. The pressing forward of public and private measures for equalizing, so far as possible, the opening for employment for both sexes, especially in industry and agriculture.

The relatively new phenomenon of married women in the labor market, say the experts, is by no means opposed to the social and economic organization of modern social life. It is, indeed, a necessary factor in it and should not, on this account, be restricted.

Society, if wise, they suggest, will adjust itself to the new situation instead of expecting women themselves to make adjustments which would be contrary to the normal trend of the times.

Intimate Message from Washington

Monopoly Inquiry Unearths Industry's Scheme for Equalizing Freight Rates in Making Bids and Doesn't Like It

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The text for what follows is an incident described in the monopoly inquiry this week where WPA had asked for competitive bids on $60,000 worth of steel pipe. The Government got identical replies from steel corporations save in one case. In the single case there was a difference of 12 cents. What had happened? It all came out when the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company made a complaint to the Chairman of the Steel Institute. All the companies but one had carried out their estimates of the price—fixed on the "basing point" system—to two decimal points. But the Republic Steel Corporation carried its estimate out to three decimal points, and thus made the "low bid" by 12 cents. It got the contract.

This incident sounds preposterous on its face. But it actually happened. In fact the Government takes the subject pretty seriously. It is the purpose of this article to try to show just how seriously it takes it. As a matter of fact, as a starter, the material now being piled up before the Monopoly Committee is probably the most important that it has received to date.

It isn't just the Government which is now receiving identic bids from the big iron and steel industry it turns out. The whole country is. According to a formal analysis offered to the Monopoly Committee by the Federal Trade Commission, free competition in its old sense has about disappeared in steel.

Nor is even this the whole story. The "basing point" procedure is not any longer confined to steel. It is being rapidly adopted by other big industries. It is growing at an accelerating rate. "The basing point practice," declared Prof. Frank S. Fetter of Princeton University for the FTC, "is far and away the most successful single device (for monopoly) that large American business in these homogeneous products has hit upon in the last 75 years."

Ickes Is Right at Hand

That sounds impressive, and there are indications that the Administration is getting ready for one of its biggest drives in this regard. First of all Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, went before a Senate committee recently to denounce "identical bidding," and reported that in one year in his department, identic bidding occurred 257 times, in bids ranging from 97 cents to $2,866,000, and in articles ranging from typewriters to locomotives. Following the Ickes testimony came sudden action by the Department of Justice bringing antitrust suits against the leading firms in the automobile tire industry accused of monopoly through identic bidding.

And now comes this formal, non-sensational, day-by-day testimony of the FTC experts, analyzing the "basing point" system from every angle. The system is charged with reducing competition, producing scarcity economics, keeping men and factories idle, encouraging depressions like that of 1929, and ultimately of endangering the very foundations of democracy.

"Well, well," says the reader, "that is a pretty serious charge. Why have I never heard about this before?"

One answer is that the development is so new, and until recently so gradual, that it has never got into the newspapers, let alone the textbooks. In fact the first great public presentation of the matter is now going on in the quiet, musty atmosphere of the monopoly inquiry.

A duller presentation of a more fundamental subject has rarely been seen in Washington. It would be easy to make it spectacular but in line with the Roosevelt "appeasement" policy the facts are being presented quietly and undramatically. Perhaps in the end this will have greater effect. For the moment, however, where newspapers carry the facts at all they generally make only the financial page. To be candid, it is hard for the reporter to stay awake. But if he does stay awake and examines the evidence conscientiously, he is gradually impressed with the idea that the very heart of the capitalist system is being explored. As the FTC said,

"The practices of the steel industry alone may not ruin the capitalist system, but if they are reinforced by monopolistic practices in other industries the total effect may come to be strangulation of the blood stream of trade."

What Is This Thing!

Well—what is this "basing point" system which the steel industry developed, and which so many other industries are now said to be copying to the danger of capitalism? It is a system, essentially, for reducing competition to a shadow, in contradiction to the intent of the antitrust laws.

A town or city is selected as the basing point in a given territory. Then the cost to the consumer of a commodity is set by a price leader, plus the freight from that basing point. Mr. A. wants a certain commodity, and all the producers of that commodity quote him the same price, whether they are near or far. He may be next door to XYZ Rolling Mill but the price which the mill offers will be no lower than that of a distant mill if they both operate within the same "basing point" area. If the "basing point" is Oshkosh, the mill across the street will quote him steel rails plus the "phantom freight" from Oshkosh even if there is no transportation cost at all.

In the case of steel, the initial prices are set by the United States Steel Corporation as the price leader and are followed by the smaller companies. A similar price leadership is springing up in all sorts and varieties of industries. According to Willis J. Ballinger of FTC, it is "a simon pure monopolistic device," which inverts geographical relationships and results in high prices and identic bids. It also has something to do, prabably, with continuing 10,000,000 in unemployment. Secretary Ickes named 48 different lines of equipment in which identical bids had been received. The FTC cites steel, cement, lumber, sugar, rubber and dozens of others.

The "basing point" system is Enemy No. 1 to free competition in America today, says the Commission.

Richard L. Strout

Ohio Judge Writes New Oath

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9 (AP)—No more bailiff's jargon in Judge Lewis Drucker's Municipal Court.

Judge Drucker wants witnesses to take their courtroom oaths more seriously, so he has introduced a 96-word oath of his own composition which would require leather-lunged bailiffs to stop midway for more wind. He also decided to administer it himself.

"I don't intend that all witnesses shall have to repeat the oath after me," he said, "but I am going to see that it is given slowly enough for them to get the sense of it and realize it is not a mere formality. I think it will aid greatly in reducing the petty perjury which appears in almost every trial."

The new oath, which Judge Drucker said has been submitted to the Cleveland Bar Association to consider framing state legislation for its adoption in Ohio, follows:

"In the presence of the American Flag and with my hand on the Holy Bible, I solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, knowing that I can square my testimony with my love of country and with my conscience. In telling the truth, I am aiding the Court in reaching a fair and just verdict. I am also aware that there is a penalty provided by the laws of Ohio which the Court can impose upon me if it should be discovered that I have intentionally and knowingly given false testimony."

Contract Let for Converting Munson Ship to Transport

NEW YORK (AP)—The job of converting the former Munson Liner Pan America into a United States Army transport was awarded the Todd Shipbuilding Company, Brooklyn, March 8, by the Quartermaster General's office.

'Walt' Simmons, the Town Grocer Of Palisades, N. Y., Will Be Missed

PALISADES, N. Y., March 9 (AP)—Not many storekeepers quitting business get the tribute accorded kindly Walter Simmons, retiring as village grocer after 22 years.

When "Walt" announced he was shutting up shop, the 300 residents—including many persons famous in literary, art, theater and financial circles—got up a testimonial letter.

Most of them put in a $10 bill, too. That was in remembrance for the time the ruddy-faced proprietor had cared for their pets, delivered messages or performed other favors outside the usual role of grocer.

His gifts from grateful customers totaled $2,000. Among those who signed the letter were Thomas W. Lamont, a J. P. Morgan partner; Katharine Cornell, the actress; Orson Welles, radio and stage producer and actor and Pare Lorentz, playwright.

Federal Judiciary Inquiry Widened

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury investigating the Federal Judiciary met today to hear testimony of Thomas J. Spellacy, Mayor of Hartford, Conn., who was one of two receivers appointed by Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas in equity proceedings against the McKesson and Robbins drug firm in Connecticut.

Mayor Spellacy previously testified regarding the McKesson and Robbins case, but not before the Grand Jury which is inquiring specifically into actions of the Federal Judiciary.

The equity proceedings were followed by revelations of asset juggling in the drug firm by the late F. Donald Coster-Musica, who suicided after his criminal past was disclosed.

2,250 British Planes by April Pledged Empire by Air Chief

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood told Parliament today that the British Empire's first line air strength would reach 2,250 planes by April 1.

Sir Kingsley made the disclosure in asking for Parliament's approval of the $1,000,000,000 Air Force bill for 1939.

He said 1,750 planes were in the home force fleet while 500 formed the overseas Air Force. Sir Kingsley's figures, however, did not mention the fleet air arm—Naval Air Force—estimated at 500 planes.

He declared there was "every prospect" that the figure of 2,370 planes promised last May for the home Air Force alone would be reached within the scheduled time limit, March 31, 1940.

Sir Kingsley said Britain's spending pace was no less than £250,000 a day on the manufacture of airplanes alone.

The figures he gave for plane production foreshadowed a total first line strength of 3,370 planes by March 31, 1940—a total which came just short of the pledge of 3,500 made last May by his predecessor, Earl Winterton.

Airplane production in Britain's efforts to catch up with Germany in air power has been increased 150 per cent since May, 1938, Sir Kingsley said.

He added that he was "very hopeful" that the increase will have been stepped up to 400 per cent by the end of this year.

The Secretary said air personnel already was almost 100,000 compared with a planned total of 102,000.

His estimates provided for three new air commands to be set up during the year—maintenance, balloon, and reserve. Sir Kingsley also announced that 35 companies of R. A. F. Auxiliary Territorial Service for Women were being formed.

"During 1938," he told the House, "work was started on some 317 new stations and about 20 others will be required in 1939."

He said the London balloon barrage defense system—a cordon of cables to trap invading aircraft—was ready and barracks elsewhere in the country were nearing completion.

The British program of preparedness for war was interpreted in political quarters today as a new assurance to France and as a precautionary answer to any prospective Italian territorial designs upon French African Colonies.

Britain would send quickly an initial force of more than 200,000 troops to the Continent in the event of conflict under the plans which War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha detailed to the House of Commons last night.

A shipping schedule already has been outlined for transport of the troops, 19 divisions as compared with six that were sent to France in 1914 at the outbreak of the World War.

Consultations between French and British General Staff officers are to be held soon to discuss further the scope of a British expeditionary force in wartime.

Mr. Hore-Belisha recalled Premier Neville Chamberlain's recent Parliamentary declaration of solidarity with the French and added that, while the consultations had not committed Britain, nevertheless:

"Prudent minds should be ready for any eventuality.

"If we are involved in war, our contribution will not be half-hearted nor upon any theory of limited liability."

The announcement was accepted with pleasure by the French, who lost a measure of their defensive alliances by the Munich agreement which partitioned Czecho-Slovakia and shattered the military effectiveness of that French ally.

French fears of German military might increased after Munich when it became apparent that Germany could divert its eastern forces to the western front in the event of conflict with France.

Under the program which Mr. Hore-Belisha outlined, Britain would send about 13 divisions of its territorial army recruits as part of the 19 initial divisions, in the event of continental war.

It plans also a fast, mobile force in the Near East to cope with any Mediterranean zone emergencies, and to increase antiaircraft and coast defense units at home.

Sixteen thousand Reservists will be called up this year to keep abeast of new tactics and equipment. Army units are being increased in Malta, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Ceylon.

Italy Reassures British

ROME, March 9 (AP)—Concerned over reports of large Italian troop movements to Libya, North African Colony adjoining French-protected Tunisia, Britain asked Italy today for particulars.

Authoritative British sources said that Sir Noel Charles, Chargé d'Affaires at the British embassy, was "greatly reassured" after a conversation with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano. These sources stressed that the conference was "very satisfactory."

Germany 'Astonished'

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—A representative of the German Foreign Office, commenting on British War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha's preparedness speech yesterday declared:

"Our western fortifications are such that neither French nor British divisions, nor both put together, ever will cross them."

He prefaced this with the statement:

"We are astonished that there should be any talk of sending troops across the channel when our Führer has declared again and again that Germany has no territorial demands to make on France."

Gas Masks for Paris

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—Apartment house and office notices summoned Parisians today to apply for gas masks. The first 200,000 masks were ready. Frenchmen failing to apply were subject to a 16 (42 cents) to 100-franc ($2.64) fine. Foreign residents were excluded from the distribution.

French Act in Syria

BEIRUT, Lebanese Republic, March 9 (AP)—French troops began a campaign against native rebels of Eastern Syria yesterday under orders to put down acts of insurrection against the French Administration. The troops were sent into the Kurd Dagh Mountain regions near the Turkish frontier.

The action was described officially as a "police operation" undertaken after "acts of brigandage" committed by natives along a railroad line.

Disorders have been spreading in Syria since France refused to ratify a 1936 treaty for Syrian independence.

More Reich Warships

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—A sistership of the 35,000-ton battleship Bismarck, largest of Germany's expanding fleet, is expected to be launched April 1 at Wilhelmshaven. It is known at present merely as Battleship "G." The Bismarck was launched by Adolf Hitler Feb. 14.

(Jane's Fighting Ships, authoritative directory of the world's navies, reports that a third 35,000-ton battleship was laid down by Germany during 1938 and that possibly a fourth would be added to the German naval reconstruction program in 1939.)

Italy Raises Workers' Pay

ROME, March 8 (AP)—Fascist authorities, a spokesman indicated tonight, have promulgated wage increases of 5 to 10 per cent for 7,000,000 workers.

Some foreign observers believed the move was intended not only to meet higher living costs but to lift the morale of the country to a higher point at a time when Italy is developing colonial demands on France.

The increases were approved by the Central Co-operative Committee presided over by Premier Mussolini, it was reported. The Duce ordered a rigorous control of prices to prevent a further rise in the cost of living which might nullify the increases, it was said.

Eleven cents an hour (2.11 lire) was the average wage for industrial workers in 1938, the last period for which Government figures are available.

Commercial workers have averaged 79 cents per day (15.01 lire).

Virginio Gayda, the authoritative editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, said that while the big democracies were "launching the world into a disorder of crazy armament building on their shadowy threats, the Fascist regime once more goes spontaneously before the people to raise its spirit and productive work of peace."

Fascists at the same time took exception to reports that large military expenditures were responsible for a higher cost of living in Italy.

They estimated that the new increases would add more than one billion lire (about $52,600,000) to the country's pay envelope.

British Trade Visitors Top Record of 1930

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Considerably more persons came to the United Kingdom to do business in 1938, even compared with the number for 1930, which was considered to be a peak year for British business.

According to figures compiled from Home Office returns by the Travel and Industrial Development Association, a total of 108,570 business visitors came to this country in 1938, as compared with 87,950 in 1930.

Workers of Thebes Hauling Stone to Repair Temples

© Fox

Use Ancient Methods of Building Which Still Amaze Modern Architects

The inset gives a version of the song which the men are chanting.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THEBES, Upper Egypt—Perhaps the words are different, but in all likelihood these men are singing much the same monotonous refrain as did their ancestors some 4,500 years ago when the first temple at Deir el Bahari, near Thebes in Upper Egypt, was built in memory of Menthuhetep Neb-kheru-Ra, Pharoah of the eleventh Dynasty.

Certainly they are using much the same means for transporting the stone required for repairs of those temples, the most famous of which is that of Queen Hatshepset, built about 3,500 years ago and called by her "the Holy of Holies." She it was who sent the remarkable expedition to Punt (the Ethiopian and Somali littoral) and who was always depicted as a man, excepting when she was considered a goddess.

Labor is cheap, even today, when these men are probably paid about 15 cents a day. It was certainly much cheaper in those remote times, and this in part explains how such marvellous buildings, which today in spite of our mechanical means would cost colossal sums, were achieved. Who knows how much the song of the laborers contributed toward their construction? Stout men though these "Saidis" (Upper Egypt natives) are, they would tire more readily were it not for the full-throated chorus that follows the improvisations of that "raiss," or leader, walking by himself in the center of the picture.

The strong sun of Southern Egypt is ample justification for their simple clothes of cheap cotton, mainly white—or what was white some months ago—and blue. When they have made enough money they will return to their villages and laze about until their womenfolk tell them pretty definitely that the grain bin is getting empty.

These "Saidi" workmen are the best laborers Egypt supplies, and do the bulk of the heavy work all over the country, whether handling cotton bales in Alexandria, bunker coal in Port Said, or granite blocks at Assouan. In the big towns they get three and four times the pay they might expect in their native districts, so they are always moving about, periodically working, and slacking magnificently.

Even today, however, the "changeless East" is being invaded by machines, and tractors now chug where oxen trudged yesterday, while motor transport is slowly but surely supplanting the older means.

Spanish Refugee Tide Still High in France

PARIS, March 9 (AP) — Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the French Government had made little progress in trying to get rid of 440,000 refugee Spaniards to whom France is unwilling host.

Most of them fled into France as the Nationalist armies swept northward through Catalonia.

Deputy Jean Mistler, Chairman of the Committee, informed his colleagues after a talk with M. Bonnet that Nationalist Spain was admitting refugees at a rate of no more than 250 daily.

At this rate it would take almost five years to get the refugees back into Nationalist Spain even if they were willing to go.

United States, Great Britain, and Russia, M. Mistler said, have offered to make contributions in cash or in kind to private organizations concerned with feeding and caring for the refugees.

However, he said, the United States will admit only about 350 a year, while Moscow replied that it would admit none at all. Britain said it would admit "a certain number, including certain personages," but reserved the right to choose them individually.

M. Mistler said the Mexican Government had replied it could take a certain number picked individually, provided transportation from France were paid. South American Governments, he said, have made similar replies, but none had offered to take a large group immediately.

Of the total number of refugees in France, 220,000 are former soldiers, 40,000 male civilians, 10,000 wounded, and 170,000 women, children, and elderly men.

Franco Orders Blockade

BURGOS, Spain, March 9 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco yesterday ordered a blockade of all coastal territory held by the Madrid Government.

He instructed his warships to torpedo any boat, regardless of nationality, which attempted to reach a Republican port, and in effect assumed belligerent rights for himself.

Well-informed circles in London said it was doubtful if Great Britain would recognize General Franco's blockade. Despite British recognition on Feb. 27 of the Franco regime as the legal Govment of Spain, belligerent rights were not accorded him.

Belligerent rights, giving a combatant the legal right to stop, search, and seize ships conducting commerce with his enemy, have been sought by the Nationalists almost from the beginning of the war.

The General marshaled his submarine forces and warcraft which began patrolling the coast as soon as the order was issued.

All vessels were warned not to approach within three miles of the coast between Sagunto, north of Valencia near where Nationalist lines reach the eastern coast, and Adra, west of Almeria on the southern coast.

Ships en route to Spain were advised to make only for Nationalist ports.

Franco ships were stationed off Cartagena, Republican naval base, and along the coast from Toree La Mesa lighthouse to Cape Palos.

The departure last week end of the Republican fleet and its internment at Bizerte, Tunisia, had weakened the Republican position at Cartagena and practically stripped the long coastal stretch of defending warcraft.

Monroe Doctrine Irks German

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—Gen. Wilhelm Faupel declared today in an attack on the United States that "the Monroe Doctrine is nothing but a claim put forward by the United States for domination of the Western Hemisphere."

General Faupel, Reichsführer Hitler's Ambassador to Nationalist Spain in 1937, speaking before the German Academy, also assailed the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, last December.

"There is but one danger to Latin America," he declared. "That is the United States."

He urged that Germany pour educators, natural scientists, and linguists into Latin America to offset what he charged was United States propaganda there.

"We want to live in peace with the United States," he said, "but we cannot leave unanswered charges that have been launched against us by the United States to curry favor with Latin America.

"We must make liberal use of radio, press, and film, just as North America does."

General Faupel said the Lima parley "must be evaluated as an attack on a grand scale against totalitarian states in general" and Germany in particular.

Against the idea of Pan-America, which he described as a clever invention of the United States, he proposed the idea of a Spanish-America.

"The countries of South and Central America have much more in common with Spain and Portugal than with the United States," he declared.

Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, was assailed as an anti-German agitator.

Big placards appearing in some Berlin office buildings on bulletin boards devoted to National Socialist publicity material showed Senator Pittman's head and shoulders in life size with the caption: "Mark him well!"

The placards contained a long tirade against the United States as being "Jew-ridden" and as "trade-snatchers in South America."

General Faupel suggested that the German Academy invite South and Central Americans "in ever increasing numbers here to show them how far we are ahead of all nations in our culture and social measures."

"There is one happy circumstance about this fight," he said, "the truth is on our side."

General Faupel contended that the history of the United States was a vast catalogue of imperialistic designs on other peoples "although the Monroe Doctrine also included the obligation not to interfere in other parts of the world."

"Yet the United States has been interfering constantly in all parts of the world," he added. "We have heard plenty of speeches about self-determination, peace, democracy, and so forth by North American and other statesmen.

"These speeches are in the crassest contradiction of United States practices. . . .

"Other states on the Western Continent are more modest. From its name alone we can see that the United States from the beginning laid claim to continental totalitarianism."

Quakers Give Refugees Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa — Refugees from Germany, 40 of them to start with, will be offered a haven in the Midwest amid fields of Iowa corn early this coming summer.

Benevolent Iowa Quakers have decided to recondition an abandoned boarding school near West Branch, Iowa, in a project termed by the Friends as "our duty to humanity and in no way taking sides in the European struggle."

Scattergood boarding school, located two miles from the birthplace of former President Herbert Hoover—himself a Quaker—was founded in 1890 to educate children of Iowa Quakers. But nine years ago the school became too much of a financial burden, and the buildings have stood unused.

On the suggestion of the American Friends Service Committee with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa., Iowa Quakers have offered the use of the Scattergood buildings and are raising a necessary $3,000 to put them in good shape. The National Committee will support the refugees during their stay.

Plans are to keep refugees moving to and from Scattergood. As soon as the Quakers decide one group is somewhat Americanized at their project, they will be released and new refugees admitted. Sixty days has been set as the average length of stay at Scattergood, although some may stay as long as 90 days, and others may be moved as soon as 30 days following their arrival.

Tentative plans are that many of the exiles coming to Iowa will be scholars who will want to study at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, located about 14 miles from Scattergood.

Main building at Scattergood is a combination of classrooms, sleeping, and dining facilities. Other buildings are an old-fashioned Quaker meeting house, recreation hall, and residence of the custodians which will be converted into additional housing space for the refugees.

Working on the project has further mended differences between Progressive and Conservative Quakers in Iowa. Each group has been peacefully going its own way since a rift separated them years ago, but they have joined hands to work on the refugee relief project.

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Purges Put High on List Of Soviet 'Achievements'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 9—The astonishing claim that the Russian "purges" since the summer of 1936 are "the most signal act of humanism ever known to mankind" is made in a summary of the achievements of Russia's ruling Communist Party during the past five years, prepared for submission to the 18th Party Congress which opens in Moscow tomorrow.

The claim is supported by the following unusual argument: Joseph Stalin's opponents in Russia represented Fascism and reaction everywhere. If they had been permitted to survive, they would have overthrown the Stalin regime, which is held to be transforming the world. By destroying its political opponents, the Russian Communist Party has therefore "rendered an inestimable service to the entire world."

Achievements Listed

The "purges" are listed as one of nine chief achievements accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party since the last Party Congress was held in 1934. Another achievement rated as equally important to the "purges" is publication of a new history of the Russian Communist Party, which is described as "a powerful revolutionary weapon in the struggle against all enemies of socialism" and also as "a scientific history of Bolshevism, enriching Marxist-Leninist theory which, like every genuine science, is inseparable from practice and is, therefore, continually being perfected."

Perusal of this history shows that its compilers have ventured to "rewrite history" in the light of recent conflicts between Stalin and other veteran Communist leaders. The names of the hundreds of men and women who have been executed since 1936 have thus either disappeared from the pages of the new work, or the careers of these persons are pictured from the beginning in a most unfavorable light. Some of these revolutionary leaders were portrayed, in previous histories published in Moscow as recently as 1934.

Major Accomplishments

Other achievements for which Russia's ruling Party claims credit are less startling, although some of them have not been satisfactorily proven. They are:

1. The Soviet Union has become an industrial world power, holding first place in Europe and second in the world for industrial output.
2. Collectivization of farming, now practically complete, has solved the most difficult problem of Russia's socialist revolution: the remolding of agriculture on socialist lines. Agricultural labor in Russia has thus become "one form of industrial labor."
3. The socialist system of production has become the "sole dominant system of economy in the Soviet Union." As a result, crises, poverty and unemployment have disappeared "forever." This is the same claim made by German National Socialists for their system.

Socialist Speed-up

4. The so-called Stakanoff movement, a modified form of labor speed-up, has been perfected to a point where it can serve as a bridge between socialism (the present Russian system) and communism (the objective).
5. Russia has experienced a cultural revolution since 1934, as evidenced by thousands of new educational institutions, theaters, clubs, ect.
6. The new Stalin constitution adopted in 1936 recorded fundamental changes in the structure of Soviet society. There are now declared to be "only two friendly classes," workers and peasants, together with an "intelligentsia" (not a class) which has "sprung up from the people." The slight dividing lines among these three groups are declared to be rapidly disappearing.
7. The Party has devoted its chief attention during the past five years to creating an adequate armaments industry, made necessary by the "menace of an attack from Fascist countries" and by the allegation that Russia is "surrounded by a hostile capitalist world."

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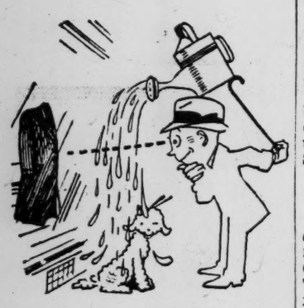

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Early Choral Music Heard In New Victor Recordings

Reviews of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The singing Trapp Family choir of Salzburg makes its debut this month in a Victor album of Early Choral Music of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This is the family group consisting of Capt. George Von Trapp, a retired Austrian naval officer, his wife, five daughters and two sons.

Accustomed to foregather in their Salzburg castle to sing their songs for their own amusement, they were heard by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, who, delighted with their art, urged them to go out concertizing. Eventually they toured Europe and the United States creating favorable critical comment with their intimate form of art and surprising many on their American bus tour in their native costumes and leather hose.

Quite proficient musically they have also learned to play recorders the ancestors of the flute. As for their singing in this album their vocal talents are best shown in such songs as Isaac's chorale, "Innsbruck, I Must Leave You," Praetorius's hymn, "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming," Scandelli's folk song, "A Little White Hen" and Hassler's "Dancing and Skipping." The recording is apparently done at a lower level than is customary here so that a machine will need turning up to get volume. A charming recital is the reward for this little effort.

Other Vocal Recordings

Gilbert and Sullivan: Patience-The Magnet and the Churn; When I Go Out the Door (Act 2); Iolanthe—March of the Peers, sung by the Harvard Glee Club, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. Victor record. Nicely done with the proper tradition by the capable Harvard chorus under its new leader.

I Can't Stay Away (arr. Roland Hayes); Were You There (arr. Burleigh), sung by Marian Anderson, contralto. Victor record. Beautifully done spirituals by this exceptional singer, especially the latter "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?"

Hart—R. Strauss: Cäcalie; Schack—R. Strauss: Seitdem Dein Aug' (E'er Since Thine Eyes), sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano. Victor record. Mme. Flagstad is well heard in these spirited songs.

Cottrau: Santa Lucia (Neapolitan); Florian-Martini: Plaisir d'Amour (Romanza), sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. These two well-known songs are well sung by Mr. Gigli. The latter is in French minuet style.

Orchestral

Purcell-arr. Barbirolli: Suite for Strings (With Four Horns, Two Flutes and English Horn), played by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, John Barbirolli, conductor. Victor two-pocket album. Mr. Barbirolli has taken the incidental music that one of England's greatest composers wrote for contemporary plays of the late seventeenth century and arranged them in a very logical suite. The poignant aria, "When I Am Laid in Earth," from "Dido and Aeneas," is also included, the voice part being taken by the English horn. This is vigorous and cheerful music, with the exception of the air of Dido, from an obvious joyful spirit and is one of the best albums to come from Mr. Barbirolli in a long time.

Saint-Saens: Havanaise, played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with the London Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. This is a brilliant and very violinistic piece in rhapsodic style suggestive of the Latin-mooded Havana and is, of course, proficiently played by Mr. Heifetz.

Satie: Gymnopedie, No. 1 and 2, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. These musical "tricks" demonstrate well the moods of "gentle and solemn" given by their composer.

Wolf-Ferrari: Overture "The Secret of Suzanne"; Dvorak: Slavonic Dance in C Major, No. 15, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. Both of these well-known vigorous pieces are given straightforward rendition by the Boston orchestra.

Instrumental

Moupou: Canto I Dansa IV; Albeniz: Tango; Albeniz: Danse Espagnole, played by George Copeland, pianist. Victor record. The latter two characteristic and familiar Spanish pieces are done with Mr. Copeland's talent for this type of music. The former is a delightfully played dance air.

Popular

Decca's release of an album by Deanna Durbin of the songs from some of her pictures shows also how her singing has improved. Arditi's Il Bacio (The Kiss), which she sang in "Three Smart Girls," for instance, is done in novitiate manner as though Miss Durbin had just learned it, while Delibes's "Maids of Cadix," sung in "That Certain Age," is handled confidently and competently. The third serious tune, "Bridnisi" from "La Traviata," is well handled while the other three popular songs are production numbers.

Artie Shaw, who has been riding Benny Goodman's popularity on the "licorice stick" (clarinet), can be heard in a recital of his wares in a Bluebird five-pocket album of popular music. Mr. Shaw likes to have fun with Friml's, Romberg's and Lehar's music. He is good in Friml's "Donkey Serenade" and an easy paced "Villa" of Lehar. Youmans's "Carioca" and Berlin's "Supper Time" are also good.

Decca offers more labels of New Orleans jazz as dispensed by the Mezzrow-Ladnier outfit. Best of these are "Getting Together," easy "How Can You Face Me?" also easy a nice free-for-all; also a slow blues. "If You See Me Comin'," paired with an easily jammed "Royal Garden Blues." Fats Waller is in fine form with his boys in "A Good Man Is Hard to Find," a nice slow rendition of an "oldie," with an easy "How Can You Face Me,"? also easy versions of "Last Night a Miracle Happened" and "Kiss Me With Your Eyes," "Good for Nothin' But Love" and "You're the Cutest One," and, at the keyboard, an easy individually styled "I Aint Got Nobody" paired with "Viper's Drag," a slow then fast macabre tune.

Artie Shaw does in his easy style four separate current issues, for Bluebird, of "This Is It" and "It's All Yours" from "Stars in Your Eyes," and "Delightful Delirium" and "I Want My Share of Love."

In the Decca labels Bob Crosby's All-American swing quartet get working again in "Eye Opener" which is paired with a good swing version of the "Skaters' Waltz." Glen Gray and his Casa Loma boys do "Hoboken Bucket," which is taking the "Old Oaken Bucket" over the pierside in waterfront style, paired with an easy smooth "Last Night a Miracle Happened." Paul Whiteman's Swing Wing, for Decca, turns out easy versions of "I Go for That" and "Never Felt Better," in which the Teagarden trombone is heard for possibly the last few times in the Whiteman unit. Bing Crosby sings in typical easy style "I Cried for You," the recently popular "oldie," and "Let's Tie the Old Forget-Me-Not."

Benny Goodman's Quintet, which is the familiar "chamber" group with string bass added, renders a very good and easy version of "Pick-a-Rib" giving it the "boogie-woogie" style on the other side. Tommy Dorsey and the boys are working nicely and swingily in "Hold Tight" and "Symphony in Riffs" and are heard in four typical "smoothies,"—"Heaven Can Wait," "You Taught Me to Love Again," "I'm So Weary of It All" (Noel Coward in a reminiscent "World Weary" mood), and "Never Again."

Gilbert and Sullivan admirers won't like it but Larry Clinton does passable versions of "Sweet Little Buttercup," from "Pinafore, with chorus sung, of all things, by Jack Leonard, and "I've Got a Little List," from "The Mikado," sung by Bea Wain. Richard Himber contributes his "Rhythmic Pyramid" style to "Let's Nop the Clock!" and "Romance Runs in the Family" while he has some more fun in the fifth and sixth versions of the "Parade of Bands," imitating the song signatures of Paul Whiteman, Artie Shaw, Larry Clinton, and Eddie Duchin, among others.

A. D. H.

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Key Houses Open the Door to Film Profits

Interior of the Radio City Music Hall in New York

Pictures on which a profit is to be made must find an outlet in the big metropolitan market, according to observers of Hollywood.

Problems of the Independent Exhibitor

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans at Work

The fourth of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles.

Nowhere is the saying that in union there is strength truer than in the motion picture industry. In previous articles of this series it has been shown that producer-distributor groups in the industry control only about 2,400 of the country's 16,000-18,000 motion picture theaters. All other film theaters are run by independent exhibitors.

But any picture on which a profit is expected must be released to the 2,400 houses of the producer-distributor-exhibitor group, since these are made up almost entirely of first run theaters in the metropolitan centers. William S. Hart, star of the silent era, released his picture "Tumbleweeds" to 11,000 of the country's 14,000 theaters of that period and lost $50,000 on a picture costing only $312,000. It had not played the large metropolitan houses.

Until totalitarian states began limiting the import of American pictures (contrary to popular belief, American pictures still play in all these countries, though in reduced numbers) it was possible for American producers to count on a return of 40 per cent of their profits from European and other world markets outside the United States. This has now been reduced (some say to 25 per cent) but remains a factor to reckoned with. It leaves a disproportionately small share of the profit on pictures to come from rentals to independent theaters. And this explains, in large measure, the powerlessness of the independent exhibitor when attempting to secure the sort of pictures he would like to have. Producers make pictures to suit themselves; they simply do not care whether these please independent exhibitors or not.

Exhibitor Groups

In their attempts to have a voting voice in the motion picture industry, exhibitors have organized into such groups as the very large and representative Motion Picture Theater Owners Association, said to be largely producer-controlled, the militant and entirely independent Allied States Association, and into regional groups such as the Independent Theater Owners of New York and of Southern California (two very influential groups), the Virginia, Iowa, Rocky Mountain, Inter-mountain, New England, and other groups.

These groups have sometimes worked together, but oftener have worked individually and sometimes at cross purposes in their attempts to bargain with the powerfully centralized producer groups, and in the main their efforts have been productive of little benefit. Realization of this has led some of the more active groups, such as Allied States, to seek Government supervision of the industry, and the result has been the Government's bill of complaint, now being tried in the New York courts, and the Neely-Pettingill Bill, at present in the House, though it passed the Senate last year and undoubtedly will be pressed for passage this year. The former would force the divorce of the three main bodies of the industry—production, distribution, and exhibition—and the latter would make producers sell their pictures one at a time; both are aimed, directly or indirectly, at block booking.

Opinions of Independents

Not all independent exhibitors, however, it is just to say, want block booking done away with. For certain independent circuits block booking is nearly as advantagous as it is to the producer-distributors. Other independent exhibitors think it might be well to retain the advantages of block booking—especially the very considerable one which allows producers to make enough pictures to supply all types of independent theaters with sufficient pictures for their needs—but would have the abuses erased.

An independent exhibitor today buying from 50 to 60 features and short subjects and a newsreel from each of four of the major companies — it takes about 208 pictures a year to keep an average independent theater going—can't possibly use the short subjects and newsreels he has to buy to get his features. Out of this has grown a general practice known in the industry as P. N. U.—paid not used—by which the producer receives the money for the pictures the exhibitor isn't able to use, but doesn't even go to the expense and bother of delivering these pictures to the theater.

The obvious unfairness of such a practice has led to many producer-exhibitor trade conferences which, up to a short time ago, had achieved very little for the exhibitor, and to which the producer gave little time and scant attention. If the Government suit has done nothing else, it has forced the producer to see that he must either unwind the snarls of his industry himself or allow the Government to do so. Though the suit is a "friendly" one, it has posed again all the old exhibitor grievances against the producer, and will surely bring them more sharply into focus as time goes on.

Double Bill Complaints

The chief complaint of independent exhibitors at present apart from block booking is the double bill. No one seems to know how the double bill first arose, but there are those who think that it may have been started by the practice of showing "previews" at Southern California theaters in the neighborhood of the studios. With a preview, a producer-distributor-exhibitor theater could show a very inferior film and still make a profit for the week. This led to a scramble for previews, and, when these were not obtainable in sufficient numbers, for an additional picture, even when it was an inferior picture. The producers began to manufacture "B" pictures, and the double bill was here.

(It is notable that theaters in the Chicago area, and in the entire south except Florida, continued with the single feature for many years after the double bill was introduced, and showed a profit comparable with what double bill theaters were making elsewhere; and the South still holds to the single bill.)

When the double bill failed to do what had been expected of it, exhibitors began to give away money, or automobiles, or pottery, as a stimulus to their box offices. These are now showing as little drawing power as the double bill.

Variations in Tastes

A third contention of exhibitors, and a valid one, is that the producers have not considered the differing needs of differing localities. The sophisticated picture which pleases the audiences in metropolitan theaters leaves the patron of the small village or town theater cold. He much prefers the western, and the family picture, and the outdoor drama. But because their largest profit is taken from the metropolitan theaters, the producer continues to make the rural districts take the same films he sends to his own large chains of theaters.

Church groups, parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, and other social organizations have made the cause of the independent exhibitor their own and are singularly powerful in their Washington lobbies. They have done excellent work in ridding the screen of salacious pictures, and they are doing equally good work in forcing an airing of the industry's problems. But the astute exhibitor is well aware that there are inter-industry problems which neither the bill of complaint nor the Neely-Pettingill bill will solve. The motion picture industry is still, and will remain, a part of "show" business; and "show" business has peculiarities quite divorced from the means and methods of other businesses, which will not bear too much regulation from legal, business, or social standpoints.

There are exhibitors who think block booking would be all right if a clause could be inserted into all contracts allowing those who didn't wish to buy films in blocks to buy them singly. There are exhibitors who think the return to the single bill would correspondingly increase the merit of the fewer pictures made, and so bring back their business. There are others who think music and vaudeville and stage shows must again be introduced into the motion picture theater. (The motion picture put some 240,000 musicians and stage workers out of jobs when talkies came.) These are matters which will need careful consideration by both producers and exhibitors whether the pending legislation, and the Government bill, are won or lost.

Of All Things . . . !

Phones for 'Tramps'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Even tramp ships and coalers may enjoy being "on the telephone" while in London Docks now—a privilege hitherto reserved for ocean liners and passenger boats. This has been made possible through an experimental service inaugurated by the Post Office in the South West India Dock.

The procedure is simple. A message is sent to the Port of London Authority Warehousekeeper at the Dock. A Post Office engineer brings along a portable cabinet complete with cable, telephone and directory. There are five lines from the telephone exchange terminating on sockets at the various berths in the Dock. Connection with the ship is established by means of plug-ended cables.

He Got the Tag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Although he evidently confused the requirements for a hunting license with those covering issuance of a dog license, Howard Ellinger, Jr., of Fordwich, Va., was headed in the right direction when he mailed a dollar bill to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for a dog license.

Howard wrote: "Please send me one male dog tag. Age of the puppy, four months. My hair is brown, eyes brown, height 3 feet a inches. Age, 8 years old. Many thanks. Howard, Jr., Ellinger."

China Transplanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Saskatchewan—A strange figure in this northwestern Saskatchewan mining town is Mah Kee, the community's only Chinese resident, who has "gone northern" by buying a dog team and sleigh with which to deliver his laundry.

Dressed in mukluks and parka, Mah Kee now trudges through the snow behind his sleigh, like any northerner, delivering his laundry.

Mah Kee has been Goldfield's laundryman for two years now, having ventured to the frontier from an Alberta town. An extremely busy man, washing the clothes of miners, Mah Kee seems to be satisfied living on the rim of the Arctic.

Musical Bus Driver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Many radio listeners, hearing a program of jazz, must have said to themselves, "I could write something better than that myself." But Mr. John Perkins not merely thought it, he said it. And he did it, which is the hardest bit of all.

The result of Mr. Perkins' boast, "Whispering Valley Melody" was radiocast recently by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In everyday life Mr. Perkins is a driver of one of London's busses, but now in his spare time he is a writer of songs and dance tunes.

Mr. Perkins says, when composing, he first finds a title, then writes music to it, and finally thinks up the words to carry out his idea. He has had no training in composition, but was taught, as a child, to play the piano, and has gradually picked up song writing since. His aim now is to turn out something "really distinctive."

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Alleged Plotters In Iraq Seized

CAIRO (AP)—The arrest of the former Premier of Iraq, Hikmat Sulaiman, and 50 officers on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Government was reported today from Baghdad.

Martial law was proclaimed March 6 at the Rashid camp of the Iraq Army where the arrests were made.

Sulaiman was Premier of the independent State, formerly known as Mesopotamia, between the military uprisings of 1936 and 1937.

He was appointed by King Ghazi on the demand of Bekre Sidky, Army officer, who led an uprising and aerial bombardment of Baghdad Oct. 29, 1936, to force a change in government.

He resigned after Sidky and his Air Force chief were assassinated Aug. 11, 1937.

Trees Save Acres In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina farmers are busily engaged in a program of planting forest trees to reclaim some of their idle acres of poor land which have been depleted by constant cropping. To date, 158 Piedmont and coastal plain farmers have placed orders with the Extension Forester's office for 432,667 tree seedlings, including longleaf, loblolly, and black locust, shortleaf pines, cypress, yellow poplar, red cedar, and black walnut. These trees are being furnished by the State Forest Nursery, operated by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, at a cost of $2 per thousand (except black walnut which is $10 per thousand) at the nursery of $2.25 delivered by parcel post or express.

The county agents in every county have price lists and order blanks available and are assisting the farmers in selecting the best species of trees for their particular land.

The most extensive tree planting is being done in some of the typical cotton counties such as Anson, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland. Twenty-eight farmers in 20 counties are planting 5,000 or more trees each, with the largest planting being made by Adam Lockhart, in Anson county, with 36,000 trees.

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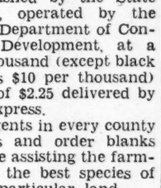

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NEW YORK

Planned Market Proposed For Blind Workers' Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—"That exhibit tells one of the most vital stories at the whole Golden Gate International Exposition," remarked a blue-and-gold uniformed guide, when asked where the Blindcraft display was located.

A visitor standing in the Homes and Gardens Building, before a small, rattan cottage with roof made of whisk brooms, realizes that what the guide said is true. For here Blindcraft, a non-sectarian, non-profit organization, dedicated to the aid of the blind by offering them employment as well as other assistance, has put on a display that tells of high achievement.

Beneath the whisk-broom roof two men are at work. One is making brooms in a machine. It is largely piecework, yet it is possible for a man who is particularly dexterous and who is making a type of broom for which there is a wide demand, to make from between $15 and $40 a week.

The other man, whose fingers fly faster than the eye can follow, is doing a piece of rattan furniture. He can make a full-sized rattan couch in just over two days. This type of skilled craftsmanship is also remunerative.

The rattan work displayed here, as well as every type of broom, gives the visitor an insight into what is being accomplished in Blindcraft's factory in San Francisco, where 70 workers are constantly employed. Mrs. Ruth Quinan, the managing director, says that Blindcraft is assisting at this time some 780 persons.

Here at the Blindcraft exhibit one may see, and places orders for, almost any kind of rattan work, expertly done, and beautifully finished, including lampshades, couches, chairs, end-tables, magazine racks, sun-porch furniture, flower stands, birdhouses, baskets, and mirror frames.

Brooms are on view, from the tiny whisk up to the sturdy factory broom, and all perfectly made.

Broom-making is little understood by the public, declared Mrs. Quinan, who happened to be at the exhibit. It is the purpose of people interested to secure State laws that would make it mandatory for brooms and even mattresses to be purchased from the blind. Mrs. Quinan noted that a move to reduce the sale of prison-made brooms to the public, confining their sale to Government and State departments, would provide much wage work for the blind, and would reduce taxation for their care. She expressed a wish for national acceptance of this idea. If able blind and handicapped can earn their living doing this type of work, much of their joy, and their self-reliance, she said, will be restored, and the public will not have to look upon aid for them as a charity.

For 25 years Mrs. Quinan has managed Blindcraft in San Francisco on that basis. She says she receives letters from organizations and from individuals in all parts of this country asking for details as to how the institution handles the wage and hour problem. Blindcraft has both domestic and export sale for its brooms and other products.

Mrs. Quinan mentioned the National Industry for the Blind, organized in New York for the furtherance of markets. It is a purpose of the organization to secure preference on Government bids where feasible.

It is thought that in time Federal aid can be secured in establishing for the blind, for deaf-mutes, and for the handicapped a system of pay-as-you-go factories.

Mlle. Curie on U. S. Visit

NEW YORK (AP)—Mlle. Eve Curie, daughter and biographer of Marie Curie, French natural scientist and discoverer of radium, arrived March 8 aboard the liner Paris for a lecture tour, her first. She plans to fly to San Francisco to be a guest of the Women's Board of the Golden Gate Exposition for a week.

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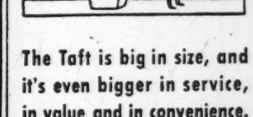

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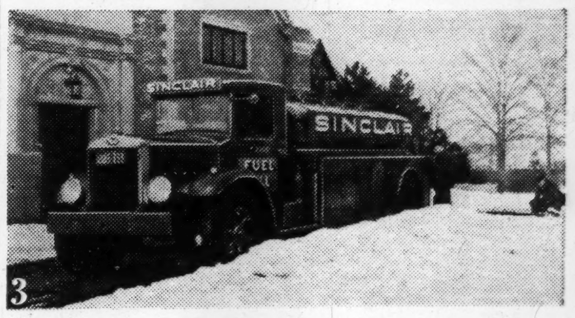

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White House Gives 'Go' Sign On Neutrality Act Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—With all uncertainty over national defense prospects in Congress removed by repeated and overwhelming majorities for practically everything the Administration asks, Administration leaders in the Senate finally agreed tentatively today to open consideration of Neutrality Act revision in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The expected date is March 20.

Such consideration has been deferred since the opening of the session of Congress for two primary reasons. The Administration did not want to complicate the national defense issue with neutrality. Also, the State Department was acutely conscious of the ulterior considerations which would enter into a neutrality debate if it took place previous to liquidation of the Spanish Civil War.

Signal to Go Ahead

For these reasons the Senate Committee has restrained from raising the subject, even though it is in fact essential to full development of the President's foreign policy pattern. But neither objection holds any longer. Nothing can apparently hurt the national defense program in Congress. And the Spanish Civil War has now reached a stage where it no longer induces a general or intense controversy in the United States.

Therefore within the past 24 hours word has gone to Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that objections from White House and State Department to consideration of Neutrality Act revision are removed. The "go" signal finds the Committee with a considerable list of varied and assorted proposals bearing on neutrality which have piled up while the hobbles were on.

They include the following, some of which have been put in formal legislative form while others are only the strongly expressed positions of certain Senators:

1. Complete repeal of all neutrality statutes,ad vocated by Senator Hiram Johnson (D) of California and William H. King (D) of Utah.

2. Revision of the law to put full discretion in the hands of the President subject only to the Congressional injunction to make neutrality its constant goal, proposed by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois.

3. Intensification of obligatory neutrality by imposition of the arms embargo at once to shut off at all times and to all foreign Nations any and all exports of American arm and munitions, proposed by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

4. Revision to make of the Neutrality Law a means of putting international pressure on aggressor nations, proposed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah.

Compromise Plan Sought

All of these are to be thrown into the Committee hopper at once for general discussion out of which Senator Pittman hopes the Committee can evolve a single plan which will represent the least-common-denominator of the opinions of all those favoring revision in the direction of wider latitude for the executive.

The State Department will maintain a strict appearance of disinterestedness. No proposal will be sent up publicly from either White House or State Department. The word has gone out to preserve scrupulously the appearance of Congressional initiative and complete Congressional freedom of action on neutrality.

However, all close to the Administration are fully acquainted with what it wants. It would like complete repeal. It does not expect to get it. It will be more than satisfied with repeal of the embargo provision. The effort will be to bring different elements together on this formula. The prospects seem unexpectedly favorable despite the fact that Senator Nye, who drafted the original Neutrality Act and is the staunchest defender of its basic principles, is girding up his loins to battle the revisionists.

Wonders of Research: Radium in Park

Philadelphia spring gives out emanations indicating presence of ore—Study for fuel yields surprise.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A radio-active spring has been discovered in Philadelphia by Dr. J. Lloyd Bohn, Temple University associate professor of physics, and coach of the university wrestling team.

In fact, there is every indication, Dr. Bohn told the American Physical Society, that beneath the spring are important radium ore deposits. The spring is in Fairmount Park and is exceeded in strength of radium emanations by only two other springs, both at Manitou, Colorado. There, a radium mine has been in operation for a number of years.

Inasmuch as there were about 25 other springs nearby, all known for their high mineral content, laboratory tests were conducted on 11 of them. Only two others had marked radio-active mineral content, Dr. Bohn said, and each was only a fraction of the important one.

* * *

Soap From Coal

Coal for cleanliness may soon be the slogan of London colliers, for soap has been produced from coal by British researchers.

Those who achieved the result were trying to find a new process for producing motor-spirit, it is stated in the report for 1937-38 of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Part of the process consisted of passing steam over red-hot coal, and during this a wax by-product was obtained which could be oxidized to form fatty acids, from which soap could be made.

In the Fuel Research Section, too, further progress has been made into a commercial use for pulverized fuel. It is sought to use this in internal combustion engines in the same way that motor-spirit, or oil, is used. One of the main difficulties is the high rate of cylinder wear, compared with that when oil is used. Certain materials for cylinder liners, pistons, and rings are stated to have shown promising results. In the storage of foodstuffs, research has made possible the keeping of apples and pears in good condition for some five months. Thanks to "gas" storage, Britain now receives some 750,000 cwts. of chilled beef from Australia, whereas 10 years ago all this had to be frozen.

* * *

Chemicals Out of Dead Sea

Palestine's Dead Sea, is the site of a thriving industry. Some 30,000 tons of potash are being extracted from the waters annually, most of which goes into use as fertilizer, while other valuable chemicals, such as bromine and magnesium chloride, are also recovered. For two miles along the shore of the Sea and along the banks of the River Jordan, are large evaporating pans into which the briny waters are pumped for the sun to concentrate the chemicals they contain. Experts estimate that there are more than 1,000,000,000 tons of potash and nearly 1,000,000,000 tons of bromine in the Dead Sea waters—enough to supply the world's needs for the next 2,000 years. An account of the reclamation of these chemicals, highly valuable in our modern day world, is given in the current Scientific American.

* * *

Hawaiian Vegetation Saved

A long-needed conservation measure has been accomplished by the CCC of Hawaii, which has finally succeeded in rounding up the wild goats that have been a menace to the undergrowth of the Hawaii National Park. The goats were not originally wild, but were introduced on the island with the coming of the white race. Their feeding habits, until curbed by the CCC, resulted in transforming once luxuriantly vegetated sections into virtually desert land.

* * *

Iris-Irradiant Stone

A glittering rainbow of colored rocks, ores, and crystals, arranged in the bands of the solar spectrum, form an unusual exhibit arranged by Herbert T. Strong at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center. Especially spectacular is a piece of "peacock ore" from Arizona, in which brilliant blues, greens, reds and gold are streaked through clay-colored rock.

* * *

Movies at Sarawak

A sound-reproducing system, to go with the magnificent theater given the people of Kuching, State of Sarawak, has been ordered by His Highness, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, famed as the White Rajah of the Orient. According to Electrical Research Products, Inc., he intends both theater and equipment to be an expression of the love he bears for his people.

Sarawak is an independent State, carved from the northwest of Borneo. The present regime dates from the occasion in 1840 when Rajah Muda Hassim prevailed upon James Brooke, an English officer, to help him suppress a rebellion in return for Sarawak.

* * *

Coyote Spares Sheep

Conservation authorities report a coyote and a bighorn sheep, both trapped on a small island established when Lake Mead began to rise, living in apparent harmony. Instead of partaking of mutton, the coyote seems to be subsisting on mice and other rodents. It could easily swim to the mainland, only a short distance away, but evidently prefers to stay on the six-acre island. Desert plants provide the sheep with food. If vegetation becomes too sparse, however, Supervisor Guy D. Edwards of the Boulder Dam Area plans to transport the sheep to mainland.

Herbert B. Nichols

Wide World

Dr. J. Lloyd Bohn

Professor at Temple University, Philadelphia, displays specimen of radio-active water from spring in Fairmount Park.

Rural Colony Aids Children

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Rural resettlement, after five years, is doing much for children. They are the chief gainers and the main reason why their fathers and mothers remain on new lands.

This is the gist of a report from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the United States Department of Agriculture under leadership of Dr. Carl C. Taylor.

The report covers Dyess Colony, Arkansas, largest rural resettlement project, which was founded in 1934 and has had 649 families. It is made in the current issue of the scientific journal, Sociometry, by Charles P. Loomis, Senior Agricultural Economist, and Dwight Davidson, Jr., Junior Agricultural Economist, both of Washington.

Of the grand total of families, 39 per cent moved away in the five years. In the last two years, 40 per cent migrated from the colony. The report finds that those who remain average more children of school age than the movers. The school system is declared far superior to what many of the children had known.

Children Influence Morale

"The morale, spirit and ambitions of the children," the report says, "have visibly changed in a very short time as the influence of this system has manifested itself. Older children, who prior to arrival on the project had dropped out of school, are returning.

"The book circulation of the library is amazing. Few of the books are ever found on the shelves, because there is a constant demand for most of them. For some it is a new experience to be able to secure reading matter.

"Each afternoon after school the children line up to get books, sometimes for the entire family."

Many families would have moved, the report declares, were it not for the children. However, the 60 per cent who stayed on the new land, with access to banks, hospitals for the first time for many of them, free agricultural advice and cooperatives and churches, is not so small a percentage when the source of the settlers is considered. They are share cropper families. They are "just that kind of people" that a plantation manager said would not remain in one place.

Weak Heeders of Rumor

Old habits worked on the minds of the elders. They were used to moving and the economists said those who stayed longest in the colony were those who had previously moved the least often.

Rumors swayed them tremendously. "For example," says the report, "a Dyess Project official whose integrity and honesty were beyond reproach, was advised by the doctor to take a vacation because of overwork. No sooner hadh e left than the rumor spread over the project that he had absconded with several thousand dollars of Federal money which would have to be made up by the settlers."

Rumors caused many to move. Some believed whatever they heard, while others were critical and learned the truth ultimately. Among those who have stayed, ownership of autos is going up. Both movers and "stayers" made more money in the colony than they had previously reported. But the "stayers" made more than those with the "restless feet," the annual incomes, in the colony, being respectively for each class $774 and $713.

Georgia Social Security Benefit Payments Begin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the deposit of $500,000 in a local bank, benefit payments to unemployed workers of Georgia under the Social Security Act for unemployment compensation began Jan. 25.

The deposit was a part of a $15,500,000 fund collected from Georgia workers, in accordance with the act.

Judge Warns U. S. Its Worst Foe Is Organized Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Crime is a greater threat to American safety and democracy than are all the much publicized "isms" combined, Judge Curtis Bok declared as he dismissed the Special Grand Jury which has been investigating crime and politics in Philadelphia for 17 months. Asserting that there are still some 50,000 criminals in the city, Judge Bok deplored the necessity of "curtailing" the work of the jury because of a Supreme Court order.

A local agency modeled after the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be established in Philadelphia, he said, "to eradicate crime and to keep it stamped out."

He denounced the "fools" who entertain a tolerance for crime, and declared it was wrong to assume that "crime does not pay."

"There are three kinds of fools who talk about organized crime," he said, "first, those who say it doesn't exist; second, those who think the little fellows in the rackets are unimportant; third, the biggest fools of all are those who say that crime is as old as the race, so why get excited.

"Organized crime is the safest, best-organized, most powerful and most profitable industry in the United States. Proof of that is shown by the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures that the annual cost of crime in the United States is $15,000,000,000, that there are fingerprints of 4,800,000 criminals on record, of whom some 10,000 are regarded as major public enemies, and that about 60 per cent of the Nation's prison population has been in jail before.

"Not only do we spend between a quarter and a fifth of our national income on crime, but one person out of every four in the country has been the victim of it.

"Nearly every other national activity is highly organized, and crime is no exception. Its system over the country is well knit and efficient. It employs doctors, lawyers, professional fences, keepers of hideouts, chemists, mechanics, and people in scores of skilled trades to provide the necessary equipment and services. It has used the enormous proceeds from its business to bribe governors, senators, judges, prosecuting attorneys, city officials, wardens and turnkeys.

"It will be only when the public decides to wage determined war upon organized crime, simply because it is organized, that America, or any community within it, will become a safer place to live and work."

Farmers Dominate New S. C. Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's newly-elected General Assembly is dominated by farmers, lawyers and merchants, according to James E. Hunter, Jr., Clerk of the House of Representatives, who announced that his compilation showed that 67 Representatives and Senators listed "farmer" as their sole or one of their occupations. Fifty-eight listed "lawyer" as their principal occupation, and 23 styled themselves as "merchants."

Representatives to the tune of 25 and half a dozen Senators gave their "home work" simply as farmers. The exceptions were one legislator who termed himself a farmer-crosstie dealer, one a farmer-automobile dealer, one a farmer-dairyman, one a farmer-livestock dealer, nine farmer-merchants, two farmer-ministers, one farmer salesman, three farmer-teachers.

Thirty-one representatives and 16 Senators reported themselves as simply lawyers, while three lawmakers termed themselves as law students, one lawyer-banker-farmer, one lawyer-editor, nine lawyer-farmer.

Other pursuits represented are: One bookkeeper-textile worker; one automobile dealer; three brokers; one businessman; one soft-drink dealer; one soft-drink-bottler-farmer; two dentists, one cotton merchant; one editor-publisher-planter; two gasoline and oil distributors; one insurance agent; two insurance agents-farmers; one land and timber dealer; one lumberman; one locomotive engineer; one manufacturer; one lumber manufacturer; one newspaper editor; one radio station owner; 11 merchants; one physician; one physician-business man; one physician-surgeon-farmer; one proprietor monumental works; one railroad clerk; one railroad operator-merchant; one railroad manager (of short line); one railway yard foreman; one real estate agent; one school principal-merchant; one school superintendent; one school teacher; one superintendent bagging company; one teacher-auditor; five textile workers; one theater executive; one textile operative-farmer; one veterinarian-insurance agent, and one U-Drive-It system manager.

Idaho Authorizes State Police Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—A move toward better law enforcement and citizenship in Idaho, with incidental features such as greater traffic safety for the public welfare, is the purpose of a new State Police force authorized by the 1939 session of the Idaho Legislature.

A measure to that effect went through both houses with little opposition, and on to Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen who had recommended it during his campaign last fall.

The almost unanimous support created for this new bill indicates the state-wide sentiment in favor of the motives back of it. It is considered a forward step over former methods of law enforcement and traffic regulation.

This important measure provides for selection of a State Police personnel on a merit basis with an appointive superintendent at the helm. The new State Police will be subject to call of the Governor for any particular assignments by way of enforcing penal and regulatory laws of the State, patroling state highways and co-operating with other enforcement agencies.

Reorganization Plan Goes To Senate After House Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—After a battle the House passed the executive reorganization bill 246 to 153 and the struggle now shifts to the Senate. The House vote on the final passage did not tell the full story of the contest which came on an amendment of Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, under which either branch of Congress, acting alone, could vacate a reorganization order recommended by the President.

As drafted, the two Houses would have to unite to vacate such an order, and this is the form which the Administration seeks. Mr. Sumners, however, was temporarily victorious and in Committee of the Whole the amendment was adopted 175 to 155. Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, the majority leader, warned that such an amendment would mean the end of reorganization plans which have been before Congress in one form or another for approximately 40 years.

Before final passage the leadership demanded a roll call on this amendment which meant that Representatives had to go on record in the matter. Administration reserves were summoned in and on this test the Sumners amendment was defeated by a bare majority—193 to 209. Thirty-four Democrats voted for it.

What Bill Provides

As the bill now stands, unless the Senate alters it, a presidential regrouping order will become effective automatically unless, within 60 days, both Houses of Congress apply a veto by adopting a concurrent resolution.

For the most part the new bill eliminates many controversial features which held up the old bill, round which centered one of the most bitter fights of the last session. The proposal to replace the Civil Service Commission with a single commissioner, and to alter the functions of the General Accounting Office have been dropped from the present bill. On the other hand, the President is still made responsible for thinking up reorganization schemes and given the right to put them into effect, under sharp restrictions, if not vetoed by Congress.

A procedural proposal urged by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia was defeated at one point, which would have required affirmative action by Senate and House within 20 days before a White House reorganization bill could become effective. The Republicans backed this amendment whole-heartedly, and much debate centered around it. The vote was 139-176 against it.

Bill Is Amended

The bill was amended to exempt 18 instead of 16 independent agencies from the power of the President to merge or reorganize. The National Bituminous Coal Commission was dropped, and three, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board and the Railroad Adjustment Board were added to the preferred list.

Failing, too, were moves to strike from the list of exempted agencies the Civil Service Commission, the Coast Guard, and the United States Tariff Commission.

As the bill was passed exemptions were granted the following other organizations:

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
Federal Communications Commission.
Federal Power Commission.
Federal Trade Commission.
General Accounting Office.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Securities and Exchange Commission.
United States Board of Tax Appeals.
United States Employees' Compensation Commission.
United States Maritime Commission.
Veterans' Administration.

'Lost Carolinians' Live One Mile High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHIMNEY ROCK, N. C.—One mile in the air, on picturesque Chimney Rock Mountain, is a colony that is almost completely isolated from the rest of the world. Some have referred to this group of six or seven families as the "lost" colony—but these people do not regard themselves in that light. There is probably no other settlement in the country inhabited by a happier, more thrifty people. Without strife or enmity, they dwell together in neighborly harmony, enjoying scenery that is unsurpassed in eastern America.

The colony is in the center of a number of acres of tableland, and the houses are surrounded by small, but well-cultivated, farms. Corn is the principal crop. Truck farming is done on a smaller scale and brings ready cash. During the winter, when there is little work to do and clothing is needed for his family, a householder cuts cross-ties or acid wood and finds a ready market for them in some nearby town.

Each family has a number of hogs. All surplus vegetables raised during the growing season are canned for winter use. These resourceful people do a lot of hunting thus providing meat and furs. Quite frequently they gather at the home of one of the colonists for Sunday dinner. A vacant house is used for a school, where 15 children receive instruction. The dwellings are built of logs, each with a large, cheerful fireplace.

Biennial Session Wins Favor in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's oldest legislative member in point of service, Representative Calhoun Thomas of Beaufort, who has served continuously for 11 years, has become an advocate of biennial sessions for the South Carolina General Assembly.

Chairmen of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Thomas had declared that sessions every two years would mean an almost constant crop of inexperienced legislators in the House.

"The inexperience of the legislator is bad," Mr. Thomas said, "but the unsettled conditions that annual sessions bring to business activities in the State, to the labor situation, and to operations of the State Government itself, are worse.

"Right now, for example, merchants are afraid a sales tax might be passed at this session. The threat of this is bound to affect their confidence and cause them to hesitate about plans for the future."

Republicans to Begin 'On-the-March' Dinners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority leader, announced March 8 that the first of a series of Republicans-on-the-March" dinners would be held here March 16 as part of a "Forward to '40" drive.

Governors Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut will be the principal guest speakers.

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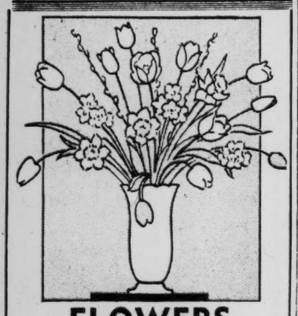

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Reporters Do President Good Turn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The White House Correspondents Association today canceled its annual dinner because of the strike in Washington's principal hotels, and thus saved President Roosevelt from having to announce whether or not he would go through a picket line. It had been scheduled for March 11.

A nice point is involved. Unions generally attempt to impose a penalty on politicians who do business with establishments that are picketed. Labor leaders here for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations negotiations yesterday moved immediately from picketed hotels and the Correspondents Association assumed that the President would not have gone through the picket line.

Meantime, through the lines that circulate before the doors of 13 of Washington's greatest caravanseries, most of the Nation's chief officials are forced to penetrate. Vice-President Garner's Hotel is not yet out on strike. But most other officials, particularly the Members of Congress, are in hotels whose service has been curtailed as a result of the strike.

From New York and other outside points, non-union hotel workers were pouring into Washington to take the vacated jobs, and the impression was that the capital is in for a protracted siege. Hotels were hit in varying measure, some having to abandon or greatly curtail the service of food, while others were able to replace their staffs. Initially, only service unions struck, mainly waiters and bartenders. But today the Teamsters Union announces its decision not to deliver food or other supplies to hotels on strike.

The strike, originally involving only two hotels, spread to 11 others yesterday. Washington is not an industrial city, and so the total of some 2,200 employees claimed to be out on strike is estimated as the largest group ever involved in a labor dispute here. All of the unions thus far on strike are A. F. of L. affiliates.

The sole issue, according to both sides, is the closed shop. Unions are demanding that only their members be employed in the hotels concerned, and the hotels are fighting for freedom in management.

The hotels are preserving an aggressive morale, and engaging new staffs rapidly. Unemployment in the New York hotel business furnished an abundant supply of potential help here. Despite the sympathetic attitude of the Teamsters' Union, hotels were able to obtain supplies by using their own trucks, and had considerable stocks of foodstuffs on hand.

Two large downtown hotels were not affected by the strike, thus giving the unions some leverage against the others as various scheduled functions were transferred to these establishments.

Some officials and Members of Congress with strong labor sympathies—or records—avoided difficulty by entering their hotels through side doors, thus preventing themselves being photographed going through the picket lines. Such pictures are sent by the unions back to a Congressman's district.

Managements are offering the unions a "preferential shop" agreement, by which they agree to use union help whenever possible, but would not require union membership as compulsory before employment.

Finally, downtown social life in Washington has either been curtailed or taken on an added piquancy, according to viewpoints. Picketing is being done on the ring-around-a rosy method. Pickets bearing signs shuffle around in a circle in front of the hotel entrances, paying little heed to persons who enter or leave the hotels. But photographers are on the alert for personages, and there hasn't been so much use of back-doors and backstairs since the days of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Planks to Bridge Labor Gap

CLEVELAND, March 9 (AP)—Alexander F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, suggested today a "workable plan" to reunite the Americal Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

He urged that peace negotiators of the two groups, now meeting, consider this basis for settlement between labor's two big houses:

Return of the entire C. I. O. membership to the A. F. of L.

Settle overlapping jurisdictional claims "over a period of time" by a vote "of the rank and file themselves under the National Labor Relations Act."

Decide leadership at the next A. F. of L. convention "by bowing to the voice of the delegates."

"I look upon the differences between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. as surmountable, and if the appropriate spirit deals with the matter, those differences can be bridged," Mr. Whitney said. The Brotherhood is not affiliated with either organization. Mr. Whitney was one of two men named by C. I. O.'s John L. Lewis this week as "types of executives" to head the huge amalgamated union, including even the railroad brotherhoods, which Mr. Lewis proposed Tuesday.

Signs of Factional Surfeit

Other Labor news in brief:

Washington (AP)—Attorney General Murphy expressed his approval March 8 of the recent Supreme Court decision declaring the sit-down strike illegal.

New York (AP)—The Joint Board of the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America voted March 8 to sever its affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and return to the American Federation of Labor. Approximately 5,000 members must vote on the board's proposal before final action is taken.

Washington (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board reported March 8 that the volume of labor dispute cases handled since the fall of 1935 had increased to 19,659 by the filing of 483 new cases involving 150,983 workers during January. The Board said the number of cases handled since it began operations in 1935 involved 4,435,574 workers. The Board said 4,047 cases were pending February 1.

Detroit (AP)—"Dual union" repercussions began March 8 for the United Automobile Workers even before the faction led by Homer Martin had adjourned the convention at which it declared its independence of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O.-supported faction, which impeached Mr. Martin and which currently is headed by R. J. Thomas, will hold its convention in Cleveland, March 27.

On a Bicycle Built for Two

When Father Went to School

Scenes such as this greeted fathers of students at the University of Oregon when they came to the campus recently for the annual "Dad's Day" celebration. Dorothy Wheeler and Dick Stewart are the cyclists.

University Honors 'Dads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The "good old days" when father was in college returned for a week end at the University of Oregon recently, when as a feature of the annual "Dad's Day" event, students donned costumes and re-cerated scenes of 30 years ago.

Several automobiles of the 1910 era, "bicycles built for two," as well as suits and dresses worn three decades ago were discovered for the occasion.

During the week end the fathers held their annual mass meeting, joined their sons and daughters in the annual "Dad's Day banquet," and enjoyed many other events especially planned for them.

"Dads" and others will enter the university campus through massive gates in the near future, as the result of action taken at the mass meeting. Work on the gates, which will be of wrought iron, is already under way. The fathers made a substantial contribution, which with gifts from fathers not here for the week end, will assure the completion of the propect. The gates will be the official entrance to the campus.

The Univeristy, where more than 70 per cent of the students are helping out "Dad" to the extent of earning all or part of their expenses, is one of the really democratic higher educational institutions in the country, it was declared by Dr. Donald M. Erb, Univeristy President, at the official "Dad's Day" banquet.

"This democracy pays real dividends," Dr. Erb declared. "It fosters better friendship, better co-operation, and a better spirit to learn And what is more, the students have a better time."

The Oregon "Dads" are also showing a considerable interest in many phases of the university, reports given at the meetings revealed. Reports on the univeristy health service, fraternity conditions, and other topics were read.

Oil Rules for Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Oil companies operating in Queensland will in future be required to purchase two gallons of industrial alcohol for every 100 gallons of motor spirit they sell.

Previously the amount of industrial alcohol required to be purchased was 1½ gallons for every 100 gallons of motor spirit sold, and the increase of ½ a gallon per 100 gallons is in pursuance of the Queensland Labor Government's policy of encouraging the production of industrial alcohol in Queensland.

When legislation enforcing the use of power alcohol was first passed in 1933, the industrial alcohol mill at Sarina, North Queensland, was producing about 100,000 gallons of power alcohol a year from molasses, but this now has been increased to more than 600,000 gallons a year. As a result of the increased gallonage stipulated in the amended legislation, it is estimated that a production of 1,000,000 gallons a year will be attained.

Power alcohol mixed with petrol is retailed by the oil companies, and is favored by motorcyclists and users of high compression engines. The Royal Automobile Club of Queensland has approved of the increase, providing it does not lead to an increase in the price of petrol.

Masaryk Calls for Humility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—It is not possible to build empires on a philosophy of hate, and unless humility is at the basis of men's actions, all efforts must fail, Jan Masaryk, son of the founder and first President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic declared in a recent address here. But he added that humility appears to have been largely eliminated from "things governmental."

If democracies are to remain intact, he went on, then it is time for the world to set its house in order and the influence of the dictatorial powers of Europe must be combated, not by open warfare, but by the strong influence of the democratic peoples of France, the British Empire, and the United States of America. "The world has got to get back to God," he declared and added: "You can't interfere with methods of worship and choose the literature which your people shall read and get away with it." Referring to the religious aspect of his country, he said that it is on that backbone of religion that the people will some day rebuild their country.

In another address, in an informal talk on the refugee problem, Mr. Masaryk suggested a survey of cities and towns of countries that could receive refugees in order to find the number and the kind of training of refugees each could best accommodate.

Wisconsin Study Depicts Long Time Problem of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Madison faces a long-time rural relief problem, and social changes which have taken place during the depression have been too extensive to permit re-employment of all "temporary" relief cases, the first study ever made of relief in rural areas of the State from 1934 to 1937 discloses.

Basing their conclusions upon the analysis of 10,000 case records of rural families in Wisconsin and upon data assembled in the course of the survey, George W. Hill, assistant professor of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, and Ronald A. Smith, assistant supervisor of rural research for the Works Progress Administration, have revealed their conclusions in a University of Wisconsin publication of 57 pages.

"Two general types of people are in need," the report says, "those who can and want to work, and those who cannot work. These types are found in cities as well as in rural areas. It is necessary, therefore, to so plan that these two classes will be provided for on a long-time as well as an immediate basis."

Would Concentrate Unemployables

The survey advises "concentration of all unemployables in one social service agency" to assure their treatment under the supervision of trained workers.

Turning to the question of youths on relief, the report points out: "Farm youths are often more fortunate in finding employment than city and town youths, though perhaps not very remunerative employment. The youth problem, however, cannot be separated from the complex general relief phenomena.

"Special aids are now being offered many rural youths, but an ultimate solution of their problem must await a satisfactory adjustment of the social order."

Rural Families Challenge

Discussing the third of rural relief families who are either farm owners or tenants, the publication declares: "It is this group that offers the greatest challenge to leaders interested in solving the problems of farm people."

To avoid "made work" and false standards of employment, the report advises relief "administration in the hands of a well-trained staff . . . with policies flexible enough to be adaptable to local needs and conditions."

National, State, and local participation in the cost of this work and effective State-wide co-ordination are essential, the survey says, stressing the necessity of meeting "local needs."

Anti-Trust Law Clarifying Sought

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of anti-trust cases, said March 8 "the trouble is not with the Sherman anti-trust law itself; it needs a certain amount of reconciliation with other laws which go off in other directions."

The statement was made during a question period after Mr. Arnold had addressed the Cleveland Bar Association.

"I should like to see clarification of the law come case by case, and procedure in settling anti-trust law prosecutions come case by case, each industry taken separately," said Mr. Arnold.

"If we follow this procedure we will start making sense of our industrial organization."

Asked if he proposed to use prosecution in anti-trust cases as a "club," Mr. Arnold replied:

"When a law prescribes a penalty for a violation, then of course the prosecution must be a club to enforce the law. But if you mean would I use the anti-trust laws to put certain pet schemes of my own into any industry, then I say 'no' and any such assumption is unjustified."

Christian Science Salesroom On Fifth Ave. Opens April 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—New York City's first combination display and salesroom where the Bible and authorized Christian Science literature will be prominently displayed and sold will be opened on the ground floor at 506 Fifth Avenue on or about April 15, it was announced by Walter S. Lemmon, chairman of the Christian Science Reading Room Committee of Greater New York.

The room, situated a few steps from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, one of the world's busiest spots, will consist of a dignified and artistic salesroom and display window designed to acquaint the three-quarters of a million persons who pass there daily with Christian Science publications. Plans and specifications for the room are already being drawn, Mr. Lemmon said.

In the window there will be displayed the Bible, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy and all authorized Christian Science literature. The room, which will be open tentatively from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, and the display window, which will be lighted at night, will give a prominent position to the Christian Science emblem, the cross and crown, appearing on all the books and periodicals.

While such a room is an innovation in New York City, precedent was set for it last year when a similar room was opened in Denver, Colo. The room here will carry signs advising visitors of the Reading Room at 11 West Forty-second Street, in a building immediately adjacent.

Establishment of the new room was partially prompted by the forthcoming World's Fair and the large numbers of visitors expected in the city, Mr. Lemmon said.

After the suggestion for such a room had been made last October, a committee to study its feasibility was appointed at a meeting of the trustees of New York City branch churches. The committee reported favorably and also announced that it had received offers of voluntary contributions sufficient to equip and maintain the room for one year. An executive committee of six members of the Christian Science Reading Room Committee of Greater New York is in charge of its equipment and operation.

'Kent Stater' Changed To Tri-Weekly for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—The Kent Stater, undergraduate newspaper at Kent State University, has been changed from a bi-weekly to a tri-weekly this semester. This was necessitated by the ever-increasing activities at the university, and to give journalism students more adequate training in newspaper work, according to William Taylor, chairman of the journalism department.

Call Foreseen for Fine Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, England—George Bayntun, who once doubted his ability to be a postman and who afterward won renown as a bookbinder, is so confident of a renewed demand for fine books that he is moving into new quarters.

Nothing very remarkable about that, perhaps; but the new quarters are a renovated edition of Bath's old sorting department of the Post Office; so that in the future the man who failed to become a postman will be found in a post office binding books.

Mr. Bayntun has added luster to the name of this city, and that is why he is generally known as just "Bayntun of Bath." As a youth he was apprenticed to the book-binding trade. A friend said to him regretfully:

"You don't want to be a bookbinder. Look at . . . He was a bookbinder's apprentice and now he is a postman."

"Oh," young George replied, "I don't think I'll ever get to be a postman."

Later he became a book buyer and then started rebinding the books he bought. When he had once started handling French levant, calf, morrocco and vellum, he never looked back. He has traveled widely, in the United States among other places, in his search for fine books. At one time he was employing 60 people to fill his orders. From the United States these amounted to as much as £35,000 in a year.

Then there was a recession in fine book binding, as there was in other luxury trades. Now it is picking up again, and Bayntun of Bath hopes in his new premises to be as busy as ever he was.

Radicals Told to Obey Golden Rule

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Mayor Fletcher Bowron appealed to radical groups March 9 for an observance of civil liberties that would avert riotous picketing such as occurred at a recent German-American Bund meeting and a Roman Catholic Theater Guild lecture.

"Civil liberties should work both ways, and should not be regarded as the exclusive property of persons with liberal or radical leanings," the Mayor told a delegation of Socialists and others who protested the use of tear gas by police to break up a street fight at the Guild lecture March 7.

"The right of peaceable assemblage is recognized by law, and that applies to both sides in a controversy. I hope we shall soon be able to work out some policy which will not interfere with the liberties of any group."

Another Guild lecture, at which Paul McGuire, former special newspaper correspondent in Spain, described "the Christian Revolution," was not picketed March 8 after Roman Catholic laymen had announced they would guard the meeting against molestation.

On March 7 a former war nurse spoke favorably of Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the Insurgents in Spain.

Santa Clara County Getting WPA Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—With the aid of the WPA, manufacturing and industrial firms in Santa Clara county are being catalogued for the purpose of aiding visual educational programs in the local schools.

Under the direction of the county library department, the project employs some 21 persons for a period of six months, to compress into one volume information which will advise schools and service clubs as to what plants may be visited by educational tours, what types of industrial motion pictures and slides are available, and what companies are prepared to provide speakers. The volume will also contain general information of interest on all of the industries in the Santa Clara Valley.

Use of Library Keeps Pace With Growth of Salinas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—Concurrent with the steady business, agricultural, and population growth of the city of Salinas has come an increase in the utilization of its public library, figures released here recently indicate.

More books—10,435 to be exact—were issued during the month of January, 1939, than for any other single month in the history of the local library. The January circulation represented an increase of 1,705 over January, 1938.

New Body Urges Social Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — A new organization for advancement of social legislation has been formed in Wisconsin, with members coming from the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and farm, fraternal, liberal, and community groups.

The new group—non-political but designed to guide and advise legislators on social problems—is the Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation. At a meeting here about 300 registered representatives and 300 more unofficial delegates voted a program for the guidance of the Wisconsin Legislature and decided to remain a permanent organization with offices in Madison.

Among the major recommendations of the organization are the following:

Efforts toward an A. F. L.-C. I. O. peace. An old age pension of $60 at the age of 60 years to be financed eventually by Federal Government but to be established first by Wisconsin as a "state principle." Increased Works Progress Administration wages of 20 per cent. Support of a five billion dollar Public Works Administration program and an equal amount for housing programs. More rural electrification. Nationalization of the railroads.

Sit-Down Strikers Accept Jail Terms

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP)—Twenty-one participants in the sit-down strike at the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation two years ago announced through counsel March 8 they would surrender to start serving contempt of court sentences.

The Supreme Court refused Feb. 27 to review the case.

The men, members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), were arrested on a citation issued by Circuit Judge Ralph J Dady after they allegedly refused to recognize an injunction ordering them from the Fansteel plant.

In February, 1937, Sheriff's deputies evicted 61 strikers after an hour and a half tear gas siege. The 21 received sentences ranging from 10 to 240 days in the Lake County jail and fines of from $100 to $1,000.

Previously, 18 others found in contempt served their sentences.

Insured Jobless Get $11 Weekly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Benefit payments averaging $11 per week were paid out to workers during 1938 by states operating their first full year under unemployment compensation laws, according to a report by the Committee on Social Security for the Social Science Research Council.

More than 38,000,000 benefit checks totaling over $396,000,000 were issued by the 23 states which paid out through their unemployment compensation systems for the full year and the eight others initiating payments later in 1938, the report states. Approximately 20,000,000 workers were covered in these states.

The report also states that these states "did on the whole a creditable piece of work," and points out that personnel remains the greatest single problem. The cost of administration per covered worker in the 23 states operating under the system was cited as an average of $1.59 per worker for the first six months of 1938 and the total cost as equaling slightly more than 11 per cent of the $222,700,000 paid into the unemployment compensation funds of the states during the period.

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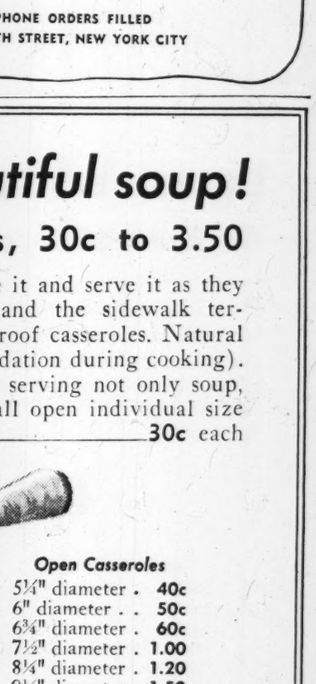

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Duiker's Quest

(A True Story)

By Ivy Scott Rogers

Little Blue Duiker was born in the heart of the African bush, a tiny fawn with cream-colored coat and soft luminous eyes, who nestled very close to his devoted mother. She was one of the world's smallest antelopes, whose ancestors were called Duiker, or Diver, from their habit of diving into a bush whenever they heard an unfamiliar sound.

Watched over by his mother, Little Blue Duiker grew apace. Presently his creamy coat changed to grey-blue, edged with white, and he was a very handsome little fellow. He began to take an interest in the world around him, the world of sunshine and shadow, of soft padding feet and soft mysterious sounds as the wind sighed through the myombo trees and rustled the long grasses.

The animals who shared their kingdom were mostly larger than the antelopes, but that troubled Little Blue Duiker not at all. His faith in his mother's wisdom and strength was complete, and when in the star-watched night the long coughing "Uh-hah; uh-hah, uh-hah" of the leopard sent many another creature scuttling to cover, and the hunting call of the Eagle Owl kept the mice and rats safe in their hidey-holes, Little Blue Duiker just curled round more comfortably and resumed his sleep.

Gradually he learnt the lore of the bush, the meaning of the sounds, the best places to find food, the safest retreats, but he was not at all eager to fend for himself, and wouldn't have bothered had not his parents persuaded him that a young antelope must be self-reliant and self-supporting. And so he roused himself to obey. Often in the light of the brilliant moon, he would gambol with other Duiker lambs, and great fun they would have as they played together.

But the Birds Flew Away

Little Blue Duiker was very much delighted with the birds. He wanted to be friends with everyone, and was surprised when the birds did not respond to his advances. He sought the trumpet hornbills, who were so abundant in his vicinity. But soon he gave up the attempt to play with them for they would only look down in a superior way from the branches of the trees, and sometimes he felt that they were laughing at him.

Then he tried to make friends with the crows that came to ground near him. But when he ran to them and wagged his friendly tail, they shrieked and flew up into the trees. Really they were very curious, thought Little Blue Duiker. Why couldn't they be friends when they shared the same territory? He found no answer to that riddle, and so he gave it up.

Soon the other Duiker lambs went away with their parents, and life seemed very lonesome True, he had his parents, but he did so badly want a young friend as well.

One night, as the sun went westering, he stopped at a water-hole to drink. The declining rays touched the water with a warm glow. As he drank, Little Blue Duiker was joined by a Bushbuck, who was about a year older than himself.

The Bushbuck responded at once to the friendly invitation of the wagging tail, and together the two young animals wandered over the veld, while the full moon rose to its zenith and the trees and shrubs and grasses reflected its silver radiance. On this night, all the forest folk came forth to revel, and Little Blue Duiker was happier than he had ever been before. Accompanied by his friend, he wandered joyously, stopping here and there to feed on the bush berries.

Shared Experiences

Suddenly the Bushbuck saw a pair of green luminous eyes peering from a cover nearby.

"Lie still, little brother," he counselled. "The leopard is about. If he sees us, he may chase us."

Little Blue Duiker obediently crouched down under the shadow of a bush, and soon the two green lamps vanished. The leopard had gone to the river to quench his thirst.

At a safe distance the two friends followed, for they, also, were thirsty. By the time they reached the river, winding like a silver ribbon across the veld, the great cat had vanished. Side by side they drank from the pool, sweet water, and side by side they settled to sleep under a great bush, whilst the moon slowly waned and the rising sun cast a golden glamor over the silent world.

For many weeks the two friends hunted and adventured together. Then came the spring, and soon Bushbuck found a little mate and went away with her, and once again Little Blue Duiker was alone.

For a while he wandered from place to place. Then, one night he slipped into a pit hollowed out by the rains under an overhanging tree. So steep were the sides of the pit that he could not get out, and after several fruitless attempts he lay down and went to sleep.

The Two-Legged Creature

When he awoke, the birds were greeting the dawn, and he was just wondering what to do, when a two-legged creature appeared on the edge of the pit, and Little Blue Duiker stood amazed. He had never seen a man before, and did not know what to make of him. But when a kind voice said, "Poor old chap, I'll soon get you out of that," he warmed to the friendliness of the sound and allowed a rope to be slung round him. Soon he was out of the pit and could easily have run away, but a gentle hand was stroking his nose and something told him he had found a friend.

Little Blue Duiker's heart throbbed with gratitude.

That was the beginning of a remarkable friendship between a small, trustful antelope and a man who had spent all his life in the African bush. From the day of their meeting, Little Blue Duiker stayed with the man, sleeping by his side in the tent at night, and following him like a dog by day. Never again did he feel lonely. He had found what he was looking for.

I See a Mountain

When Fernando Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, sailed up the Plata River in Uruguay in 1520, one of his sailors caught sight of a conical hill rising 486 feet above the plain. He thereupon cried out "Montevide eu" (I see a mountain). The exclamation survives today in the name of the city which has grown up around that hill, which is known as the Cerro, or "mount."

Besides being the capital and chief port of Uruguay, Montevideo enjoys the reputation of being one of the cleanest cities in the world.

Pioneer Rhythms

Brought within the borders of this carved panel is subject matter which, in clearly defined cutting, shows the colonizer and pioneer in his many occupations.

It is a panel from a lectern, or reading desk, one of many pieces of furniture decorated, by the wood carvers of the WPA in Massachusetts, with designs which seem appropriate.

When Music Found New Voices

By Nicolas Slonimsky

A hundred years ago, people believed that they were living in an age of wonders. There were so many wonderful new inventions, trains moved by steam, factory machines that could do the work of a hundred skilled men, "sun-painting," or photography.

In music, too, many new inventions were made. In old times such orchestral instruments as the French horn could blow a few notes in only one key, and when the key changed, they had to change the horn, or stick in an extra length of tube. Now they could play anything with the aid of convenient pistons.

In old times, the speed with which a composition was to be played was indicated by a word like Andante, and no one could tell just how fast or how slow that was, because Andante meant simply "going." But what is going for one person, is creeping for another, or galloping for still another.

In Beethoven's time a new and wonderful invention, called the Metronome, was made by a mechanical engineer, named Maelzel. It was constructed like a pendulum, and that pendulum could be adjusted to swing from forty to over two hundred times a minute. Now composers could write exactly the speed at which they wanted their music played.

All they had to do was to put on top of the score a little equation: a quarter note equals 60. That means that there should be 60 swings to a minute, or 1 every second, which is rather slow.

When a Second Is Long

A second seems a very short time in everyday life, but it is a very long time in music. A good piano player can easily put 16 notes into one second, and still every note will be heard distinctly. So the common expression "just a second" would not go in a concert hall when a musician is supposed to start his solo in an orchestra.

You can figure out for yourself how fast each stroke of the Metronome goes if you keep in mind that the number on the Metronome means so many times a minute. When the composer writes an eighth note equals 120, this means that there are 120 beats a minute, and so every beat is just half a second. The slowest beat on the Metronome is 40, which means that it would take a whole second and a half, and it will sound slow indeed!

Beethoven was very much interested in the new invention, and indicated carefully how fast each movement in his compositions should go according to the Metronome. But not many conductors use the Metronome, and very few could beat time regularly without getting faster or slower. Musicians don't like to be mechanical, and nowadays the Metronome is used mostly for lessons.

Berlioz's Double Bass

The interest in mechanical things a hundred years ago influenced even romantic composers. They dreamed of huge symphonies that could be played for thousands of people, and they wrote music with plenty of brass and drums. They dreamed of big things, and they wanted to construct new huge instruments.

The French composer, Berlioz, had a special double bass built for himself, which was so large that the player had to stand on a ladder and use iron clasps instead of fingers to play a scale on the strings. This double bass still stands in the Vienna Museum, but no one plays on it. Nowadays one does not have to build huge instruments. With the aid of electricity, a small instrument, not bigger than a pocket radio, can sing and play louder than all of Berlioz's double basses and trombones.

At that time, a hundred years ago, the center of all things musical was Paris. All great players, singers, composers gathered in the city of lights, as Paris was called. Franz Liszt, who was a Hungarian, made Paris his second home. Like Berlioz, he dreamed of huge symphonies and wrote "tone poems" as they came to be known. The best known compositions of Franz Liszt are his Hungarian Rhapsodies. A Rhapsody is a dance, a song, and a tone poem at the same time, and in a Rhapsody the composer is entirely free to express what he wants without sticking to definite rules of form, or musical rhyme.

Musical rhymes come at the end of a musical phrase, as rhymes in poetry come at the end of a line. But in a Rhapsody, there are no musical rhymes, and a phrase follows a phrase freely like sea waves in a breeze. George Gershwin in America wrote a Rhapsody in Blue, very much in the manner of Liszt, and it still remains the most popular American composition.

(This is the seventeenth article in this series on the history of music which is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

A Place I Love

There is a place I know
Deep with the drifted snow,
Stirred by the mellow sound
Of a deep-baying hound.
There, through the trees and rocks,
Slinks the light footed fox;
Squirrels chatter and run,
Warmed by the winter sun;
The shadows of the pines
Twist on the snow like vines;
Wind in the branches sings
To furred and feathered things.
It is my private place,
Filled with a wild grace.
It is a lonely grove.
It is a place I love.

R. B. W.

Neighbors in Distant Places

Our Mail Bag

Among the letters we have had from correspondents since the last Mail Bag was published, expressing thanks for their happy experiences through exchanging letters, we enjoyed especially one from Emily W., of Valparaiso, Indiana.

"I have had much enjoyment through my correspondents," she wrote.

"I just wish that everyone could have their name in the Mail Bag and have as much of a thrill and excitement from their first letters from far away neighbors as I did."

Another correspondent, who wrote to tell us of his delight over his Mail Bag experiences, was F. Morrison G., of Roslindale, Massachusetts.

"As a result, I am sure you will be interested to know that I have gained a 'pen pal' in England," he wrote "I think it is a wonderful thing The Christian Science Monitor is doing in enabling us to make such friendships in all parts of the world."

Another pleased correspondent—Florence G., of East Haven, Connecticut—added a word about the page, too.

"I like your Young Folks' Page very much," she wrote.

We have some fine letters from new correspondents, too, who are eager to exchange letters with readers of this page in many parts of the world.

"I would like to correspond with girls in Australia," wrote Billie May M. (13), of Riverside, California. "I am in the eighth grade.

"I have lived on the Mojave Desert, Newport Beach and Riverside, Calif. My hobby is reading. I also like to play croquet."

Another letter comes from Ethel May McD. (18), of Olympia, Washington.

"I would like to write to anyone anywhere, and especially from the eastern United States, England and France," she wrote. "I have started a two-year course in French, so I can write in very simple French.

"My hobbies are music, reading books, photography and making scrap-books now. I am making one on France as a school project and a scrap-book on music, including the articles on the history of music that are appearing on the Young Folks' Page.

"As far back as I can remember, the Monitor has been in our home, and I have used it countless times in my school work."

"I should like to hear from girls in the United States or in other countries," wrote Marian T. (19), of Portland, Oregon. "I have studied French and German and would be especially glad to hear from someone in those languages.

"I like art of all kinds, especially pottery making and painting. I have a collection of dogs—besides a dear real one. I have small figures of dogs and many pictures. It seems there is no end of interests for me—gardens, stamp collecting, painting, tennis, typing, shorthand and many others."

Mary H. (13), of Westfield, New Jersey, would like to correspond with girls anywhere, particularly Ireland. She enjoys acting, drawing, reading, horseback riding and swimming.

Betty Ann W. (12), of Chicago, Illinois, would like to exchange letters with girls in any country. She likes to read and enjoys all kinds of sports.

Priscilla Mary K-C. (13), of Hove, Sussex, England, would like to write to girls who live in India. She is interested in stamp collecting and enjoys skating, riding, tennis, swimming and reading good novels.

Joanne McK. (13), of Berkeley, Calif., would like to correspond with girls in France, England, Holland or Hawaii. Her hobbies are stamp collecting and saving post cards from all parts of the world.

Margaret W. (12), of Crawfordsville, Indiana, would like to help girls in South America, Canada, Africa, New Zealand and Australia with their stamp collections. Her chief hobbies are stamp collecting and hiking.

Frances C. (16), of Quincy, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls in any part of Europe or Asia or anywhere. Her hobby is collecting pictures, photographs and cards.

Be sure to give your full name and complete address when you write to the Mail Bag. Letters come in frequently either unsigned or with incomplete signatures or partial addresses and have to be held until the correspondent writes again.

Girls and boys who write to ask to have their names published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the Monitor subscriber in their family. This helps us to identify them in the Mail Bag records and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

Remember—it is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We receive many letters from boys and girls saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers.

The Fun of Poetry

By James Guthrie

The Ballad

"Lithe and listen, Gentlemen,
That be of free-born blood:
I shall tell you of a good yeoman,
His name was Robin Hood."

So begins the series of ballads about Robin Hood, that lovable character of the olden times. One can picture the minstrel or jongleur seated in the great hall declaiming these popular tales, adding fresh touches of his own to them, so that no exploit would be less than heroic and no sad story fail to touch the tender-hearted.

It must be supposed that the harp played a part in these discourses; but there is little to show that the old ballads were sung. More probably they were spoken to a kind of strumming which served as a background for the voice and also as an atmosphere favorable to the performance.

Ballad was the name given to anything in the form of verse. It might be serious or even religious. In Coverdale's Bible, the Song of Solomon is called "Salomon's Balettes," or ballads, as we say.

The ballad as a popular form of verse has been dead for a long time. Here and there attempts at writing narrative in a similar way were made, as for example Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and "Marmion," and "The Lady of the Lake"; and also Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." Scott was writing narrative verging on history, without so much of the "up spake" about it, which delights schoolboys to this day.

As the Minstrels Made It

Early ballads are full of the magic of superstition and also of queer spelling. The romantic and historical follow on, with "Robin Hood," "Chevy Chase," and the rest. It has been well said that the Ballad is only explained by examples; it is what the minstrels made it, good and bad alike, handed down after a long period during which no written ballad existed.

The simplest method of explaining is to quote from one of the very best, namely, "Sir Patrick Spens." The King is discovered sitting in Dumferline town, and asking where will he get "a skeely skipper, To sail this new ship o' mine"

"O up and spak an eldern knight,
Sat at the King's right knee:
'Sir Patrick Spens is the best sailor
That ever sailed the sea!'"

The King wrote a letter under his own seal, ordering Sir Patrick to sail to Noroway and bring home the King of Noroway's daughter.

"The first word that Sir Patrick read
So loud, loud laughed he;
The next word that Sir Patrick read
The tear blinded his e'e.

'O wha is this has done this deed
And tould the king o' me,
To send us out, at this time o' year,
To sail upon the sea?'"

He must go, "be it hail or be it sleet," and they sailed on "Moneday morn" and landed in Noroway "upon a Wodnesday." He makes ready to sail again, but is warned by one of the sailors of a coming storm:

"'I saw the new moon late yestrees
Wi' the auld moon in her arm:
And if we gang to sea, master,
I fear we'll come to harm.'

They hadna sailed a league, a league,
A league but barely three,
When the light grew dark, and the wind blew loud,
And gurly grew the sea.

The ankers brak, and the topmast lap,
It was a deadly storm;
And the waves cam owre the broken ship
Till a' her sides were torn."

This is a deservedly famous example of the ballad, natural, stirring, heroic. The verse is stretched here and there to suit, but words are not wasted, and the tale is told right through, giving us a picture of the times as mere history fails to do.

Of Arthur's Court

The Court of King Arthur has a group of ballads to itself, with battles as favorite themes. Mostly they are in four-line verses, varied with longer verses; some are in rhymed couplets, such as "Binnorie," which runs thus:

"She's ta'en her by the lily hand,
And led her down to the river-strand."

"Thomas the Rhymer" runs on pleasantly in this measure:

"Her skirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne;
At ilka tett o' her horse's mane
Hung fifty siller bells and nine."

The Queen of fair Elfland bids Thomas hold his tongue; but he claims that it is his own and he dare not buy nor sell it. If the tale is fanciful, the expressions are homely and matter of fact. Few of the themes suggest mere invention as we now understand it. They are real things that happen to real people, the scene often being the Border country between England and Scotland, now a land of peace.

With "John Gilpin," which is comic, and "The Babes in the Wood," which is dull, we are among works in imitation, things which have neither the quality of the genuine sort, nor their high excitement. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" owes something to what went before; but it is definitely poetic in its intention.

Broadside ballads, decked with rough woodcuts and hawked from door to door by the traveling or "flying stationers," as they were called, are in a class by themselves—it must be admitted, rather a low class. They possess a certain quaint interest, and are collected for that reason. Their matter was mainly sensational and topical; but it was ill-written and clumsy, made only to sell cheaply at a time when the newspaper was absent or too expensive for ordinary people.

Color and Light in Minerals

Father, the boys Peter and John, and Mother were gathered for their next Saturday afternoon study of the minerals they had found during field trips last summer.

"Today," said Father as he opened the door of the mineral cabinet, "we shall examine the physical properties of the mineral specimens, so that we may be able to identify each specimen. Let us look first at the color of the stones, for that is, perhaps, the first thing we notice."

"Will any mineral do?" asked Peter.

"Let us begin by taking a mineral whose color is always the same—like graphite, which is always black."

"Pyrites," cried small John, whose particular delight on the field trips was the search for the brassy appearing crystals. "Pyrites are always yellow."

"Yes," agreed Father. "And you may be sure that malachite, or copper, will be green. But with other minerals you are apt to see more than one color. Then, too, you must make certain that the color is the true color for the mineral, and not caused by an impurity mixed in it."

"In other words," said Mother softly, "there is more to the color of the specimens than merely meets the eye."

"Quite right," acquiesced Father. "Now let us have a little experiment. Peter, look at this crystal carefully. Then, without saying anything, hand it to John and let him look at it."

Peter held the crystal up in front of him, and studied it for a long moment. Then he gave it to John, who ran to the cellar window and held it up, the better to see it.

"Well," said Father, "what color is that crystal?"

"Black," answered Peter promptly. "As black as can be."

"It is not black," John put in quickly. "It is green Anyone could see that."

Father laughed. "Before we have any unnecessary argument," he said. "Let me say quickly that you are both right. This crystal is tourmaline. When it is held up so that the light is reflected, it is one color. But when the light is transmitted, the color varies. That is why the mineral seemed black to Peter, and green to John.

"Now if you had revolved this same tourmaline crystal, you would have discovered that this mineral also transmits two different colors when light passes through it in different directions. It sounds complicated, but it is really very simple. Just revolve the crystal, Peter, and notice the two different colors."

"I'd like to show this crystal at school," said Peter with serious enthusiasm. "It would be great for our conversation period."

"Well, if you take good care of it, you may," replied Father. "And John may do the same for his class."

"Goody," exclaimed small John, clapping his hands together. "Tell us more, Father, please. I like the way we are finding out things about minerals on these Saturday afternoons."

"So do I," said Mother. "And it is helpful, too. We shall be able to secure better specimens this coming summer because of our study now."

"There is one other point I should like to include in our research today," Father continued. "And that is the three properties which fall under the general head of 'transparency.' First the word transparent itself, which for us means that objects may be clearly seen through the mineral. If you will hold up a piece of rock crystal, Peter, you will see what I mean. You can see printed words through the stone and actually read them. That is a transparent mineral.

"Next is the word translucent—which is a property of such minerals as agate or chalcedony. Here the light does pass through the mineral, but no object can be recognized.

"And last is 'opaque.' No light at all passes through opaque objects and this property is common to such heavy metallic minerals as galena, and John's favorite, pyrite."

"We've learned a lot today," said Peter, still revolving the tourmaline crystal. "We've seen various colors, which is the starting point and the first thing we look for. We have learned, too, to search for the qualities of light and visibility that belong to some rocks and not to others."

"I like to see the two colors when you twirl that crystal," said John.

"That has a special name, too," said Father. "A little difficult, but I shall tell it to you. The Greek word 'dichroes' means two-colored, and so this property, which transmits two colors, is called 'dichroism.'"

"Dichroism," repeated Peter. "That's not so hard."

"And next week we shall have something to say about luster," announced Father. "Right now, class dismissed for today."

Janet P. Johl

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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Japan Opens Industrial Drive In All Fields of War Goods

The News

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—Hitherto secret details of a gigantic industrial expansion program designed to give Japan complete self-sufficiency in war materials within three years was disclosed today in Parliament.

The plan embraces Japanese-occupied China and Japanese-protected Manchukuo as well as Japan proper.

Kazuo Aoki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, told the lower House Budget Committee that the program already was under way and was scheduled for completion in 1941. Hence, he said, some phases might be disclosed.

Raw materials derived from newly occupied areas of China play a major role in the production scheme. The majority of industries and articles coming under the plan relate directly to war materials.

The plan envisages the following percentage increases over present output: Ordinary steel, 60 per cent; special steel, 100; steel ingots, 60; pig iron, 100; iron ore, 150; coal 30; magnesium, 1,000; copper, 80; lead, 90; zinc, 70; tin, 100; natural gasoline, 30; synthetic gasoline, 2,900.

The gasoline would be ordinary medium test, not airplane fuel.

Still other products and the proposed per centage increases: Natural oil 40, synthetic oil, 800; dehydrated alcohol, 1,200; soda, 20; caustic soda, 40; industrial salt, 65; ammonium sulphate, 40; paper pulp, 20; gold, 20; machine tools, 100; railway locomotives, 30; passenger cars, 70; freight cars, 50; automobiles, 400; wool, 240.

Mr. Aoki told the Diet that the actual details of how these increases would be effected could not be disclosed at present.

"As is often pointed out," he said, "modern warfare is warfare of the total national strength.

"Therefore, to let foreign nations know our true economic and industrial strength would impair our strategy.

"For this reason parts of this program continued to be kept secret. However, we are considering letting the people know what is consonant with the preservation of vital information."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The continuing phases of the war have clearly disclosed Japan's main points of strength and weakness, from the standpoint of national economic self sufficiency. Food supplies have held up well, except for some imported products, such as lemons and oranges, the purchase of which was forbidden or greatly restricted.

On the other hand Japan's lack of many important minerals and raw materials has been reflected in a host of restrictions on the use of manufactured goods, in the prohibition of new building of schools and installation of telephones for the duration of hostilities, in the progressive curtailment of the use of gasoline both for private motorcars and for busses and taxicabs.

Although Japan has thus far escaped food queues and food rationing, rising prices of some kinds of fish and vegetables reflect either shortages of supply or defects of distribution, or both. Natural conditions during the last summer were unfavorable for the crops. Rainfall was extremely heavy and brought on disastrous floods, especially in the Kobe-Osaka district. Two devastating typhoons hurtled their way across the country and wrought havoc to the vegetable gardens in Central Japan.

Men Taken From Farms

Moreover, war strain and war dislocations are having their effect on agriculture, even though it is in manufactured goods, rather than in food that sacrifices have been more visible up to the present time. The first problem is one of man power. The peasant soldier is the backbone of the Japanese Army. Sturdier in physique and less given to "dangerous thoughts" than the town dweller, he has always been the favorite recruit of the Japanese officer.

The number of peasants who have been mobilized for service in China and Manchukuo runs into the hundreds of thousands. And there has also been an exodus of some of the younger and stronger farm boys to the cities where they can earn high wages in the munitions factories. As remedies for this loss of man power mutual aid societies, the members of which devote some of their time to the cultivation of the fields of families which have been hard hit by the war, have been recommended as well as a wider use of machinery. But it is recognized that wider use of machinery has sometimes led to profiteering by the machine dealers, who rent their implements to the poorer peasants for exorbitant sums. Another social problem arises when the more extensive use of the machinery makes it possible for the landowners, large and small, to dispense with the labor of tenants.

There has been a sweeping mobilization of horses; cows are now being quite generally used as draft-animals. There have been official recommendations that people should forgo the use of beef, so far as possible, both because of this new use of the cows and because large quantities of canned beef are required for the Army. As substitutes pork, fowl, rabbit and fish are suggested.

Fishing Trade Handicapped

Fish ranks with rice as one of the two staples of the Japanese diet. Two million tons of fish and seafood are consumed in Japan every year. But fishing, like agriculture, is feeling the effects of the war. The fishing villages of the coast, like the rice villages of the inland, have been stripped of their contingents of recruits.

Moreover, restrictions on gasoline have hit the fishing boats and shortage of cotton yarn and of dyestuffs has diminished the supply of fishing nets. Incidentally, the gasoline shortage has cut down the number of trucks which can be used and this has caused difficulties in the transportation of perishable goods.

It would seem from candid survey that it is impossible to place industry in one watertight compartment and food in another. Sooner or later many of the restrictions which apply to industrial output threaten the stability of food production. It is significant, in this connection, that the Minister of Agriculture recently predicted the establishment of a much more drastic system of State control for agriculture if the hostilities continue for some years. Cultivation of some urgently needed crops, it was declared, would be forced upon the farming people while raising of some nonessential crops would be prohibited. Industry and foreign trade have already been placed under far-reaching systems of State control.

National Groups Naming Justices For World Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Candidates are now being selected for the Permanent Court of International Justice, whose 15 judges simultaneously end their terms of office on Jan. 1 next, and whose successors are to be elected at the September session of the League Assembly and League Council.

The nominating lists from which these candidates are elected are now being drawn up by the "national groups," most of which are associated with the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which antedated the League by two decades. The "national group" of each state member of the League selects a maximum of four persons who are in a position to accept duties as members of the Court of International Justice.

At this year's elections three states which are not members of the League — Germany, Brazil, and Japan—are also entitled to participate in the voting by virtue of a resolution adopted by the League Assembly in 1936. This privilege was accorded because these three States were parties to the statute of the Court.

The judges are elected for nine-year terms. To be elected, a judge must obtain an absolute majority both in the League Council and the Assembly.

The procedure of selecting judges was started by the Secretary-General of the League in February, when he sent out written notices to all States competent to submit four candidates. The "national groups" which are the nominating committees of various states were recommended to consult their highest court of justice, their legal faculties and schools of law, their national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law, to ensure selection of the best possible candidates.

While each national group is entitled to nominate four candidates, not more than two of the four may be of the nationality of the group. Furthermore, the nominations must be made in the name of the group and not by individual members; in other words, the groups as a whole must have approved nominees. The lists of candidates must be in the hands of the Secretary-General before May 31.

At present, the Court has several judges who are nationals of countries which have never been or are no longer members of the League. Among such countries are the United States, Japan, and Italy. Other countries represented on the Court at present are: Salvador, United Kingdom, Poland, France, Cuba, Spain, Colombia, Rumania, Netherlands, China, Belgium, and Finland.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international short-wave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABE	61.73	4.86	5-10:45 p. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABP	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABH	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RC	51.72	5.80	3-10:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	YV1RB	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight
Boston, Mass.	W1XAL	49.67	6.04	6:30-8 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Barranquilla, Colombia	HJ1ABG	49.68	6.04	5-11 p. m.
Cincinnati, Ohio	W8XAL	49.50	6.06	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	W3XAU	49.50	6.06	7-11 p. m., irreg.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABP	49.40	6.07	6-11 p. m.
Toronto	CRCX	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Chicago	W9XF	49.18	6.10	Evenings, irreg.
New York (NBC)	W3XAL	49.18	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABE	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RD	58.72	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
Maracay, Venezuela	YV4RD	47.62	6.30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Valencia, Venezuela	YV4RB	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
Rio Bamba, Ecuador	PRADO	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HC2RL	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.; Thursday 9-11 p. m.
Quito, Ecuador	HCJB	33.92	8.85	6-10 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9 12	Irreg. near 7 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	3-5 p. m., irreg.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Melbourne	VK3ME	31.57	9.51	5-7 a. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-6; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
Armenia, Colombia	HJ6ABH	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
Jelov, Norway	LKC	31.50	9.52	Irreg. near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2VAF	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.; mid-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m.; 10:15 a. m.; 5 p. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	W1XK	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	5-7 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-8:30; 9:20, 11:20 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR	31.32	9.58	4-8:30 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VK2ME	31.28	9.59	Sun., 8-8:30 a. m.
Perth, Australia	VK6ME	31.28	9.59	Near 8 a. m., irreg.
Philadelphia	W3XAU	31.28	9.58	3-7 p. m. (to South America)
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31.28	9.59	Tues., 7:15-10 p. m. Wed., 8-9p.m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	9:30-11 p. m., irreg.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	7:30-9 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRK	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABD	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m.
Bucaramanga, Colombia	HJ1ABD	31.15	9.63	6-10:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	TI4NRH	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 8-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.86	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	7-11:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	IRF	30.52	9.83	7:30-9 p. m. (or 11.81 meg.)
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	Near 5 p. m., irreg.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	5:30-9 a. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight
Paris	TPA-4	25.61	11.72	7-9:30 p. m.
Winnipeg, Canada	CJRX	25.60	11.73	6 p. m.-mid.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-6, 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:45 p. m.
Boston	W1XAL	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	12:30-1:30, 7-7:30 a. m.; 8-8:30 a. m.
Manzanas, Cuba	COGF	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO	25.40	11.81	12:20-6; 7-9:30 p. m.; 8-11 p. m.
New York (CBS)	W2XE	25.36	11.93	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	OLR4A	25.34	11.84	8-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 5 p. m.; 10:15 a. m.-5 p. m.; 9:45-11 p.m.
Moscow	RNE	25.00	12.02	Near 5 and 10 p. m.
Reyjavik, Iceland	TFJ	24.52	12.35	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
Warsaw	SPW	22.00	13 63	6-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	19.84	15.12	10:30-10:50 a. m.
London	GSF	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m., 12:40 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15 20	4:40-11:45 p. m., Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	19.71	15.22	Wed., 9-11 a. m.
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	OLR8A	19.70	15.23	Near 8 a. m., 3-5 p. m.
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAD	19.56	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	W3XAL	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
Bangkok, Siam	HS8PJ	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAD	13.91	21.50	Noon-11 p. m.
New York (CBS)	W2XE	13.94	21.52	7:30-10 a. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	W8XK	13.93	21 54	7-10 a. m.

Union Asks SEC For Inquiry Into Insurance Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—The Securities and Exchange Commission has before it today a request by the United Office and Professional Workers of America to investigate the recent discharge of 13 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents who testified before the Monopoly Investigating Committee in Washington.

In a letter to the Commission, Lewis Merrill, General President of the Union, said the investigation was necessary "that further hearings of the Committee may not be hampered by intimidation of its witnesses, as well as in fairness to the agents themselves."

"In our opinion," the letter reads, "the firing of the agents who testified is an attempt on the part of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to whitewash itself by placing responsibility on the agents for malpractices in the holding of elections."

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, when asked for comment on the charge, said today that the move on the part of the Union was an attempt to "make something out of nothing." The employees had been discharged not because they testified, "but because they committed fradulent acts in the execution of ballots in company elections," it declared. The men had admitted the "unproper practices," the Metropolitan added.

Part Time College Gains Recognition For Unique Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Among nine institutions in America which have been accorded recognition for their work programs by the United States Government is the Textile Industrial Institute and Junior College, located about two miles northwest o fthis city, a part-time school whose students attend classes two weeks and work two weeks in some industrial plant office to defray the expense of their education.

The account of the progress made in building activities at this unique school is contained in a bulletin issued by the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior. It follows:

"The Textile Institute, a church-controlled junior college, located in Spartanburg, S. C., has a program of work which gives part-time employment to its whole student body.

"Young men are allowed sufficient work to earn a minimum of $109 per year; young women may earn as much as $130. The total cost of attendance at the institute, including room and board, is $256 a year. The work includes both on-campus and off-campus jobs. On the campus, practically all the work needed to carry on the institution, including construction of pavements, buildings, etc., is performed by students under supervision. Off the campus employment is provided through cooperation with the textile mills and other industries and commercial organizations in the locality.

"In these co-operative jobs two students alternate, each spending two weeks in the work in the industries and two weeks in study.

"Fifteen cotton mills use at least one or more pairs of students from the Textile Institute."

The school is operated under the direction of the Upper South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was begun approximately 25 years ago by the Rev. D. E. Camak, a Methodist minister. Dr. R. B. Burgess, also a Methodist Minister, is president of the institution.

State Control of Power Favored in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Delegates of the 10 countries represented here at the first South American Engineering Congress approved a resolution recommending that all sources of electric power should come under the dominion of the State. The resolution also proposed that each State should prepare its own electrification plan to attend to power demands and study the existing public electricity services and "the advantages to be derived from the State constructing and operating these services and controlling meantime the operation of those temporarily entrusted to private entities."

The resolution was drafted by a special commission charged with the study of South American supplies of electric power and was submitted by Don Reinaldo Harnecker of Chile.

The subject was also "electrifying" to the plenary conference, for when the recommendations were read several delegates demanded to be heard. the Argentines, especially, revealing opposition, though there were also sharp divergences among the members of that delegation itself.

An impasse resulted and the session was adjourned to permit informal discussions, after which the conference was renewed for voting. The result was majority approval for the resolution in the following form:

"The First South American Engineering Congress, considering the vital importance of electric power supply services in South American countries, agrees:

"1. Recommends that sources of energy should be under the dominion of the State, in accordance with the respective laws, for reasons of national sovereignty, economic independence and general interest.

"2. Recommends that each State elaborate an electrification plan to enable it duly to attend to power demands and stimulate the development of its wealth.

"3. Recommends that each country study the existing regimes supplying public electric services with a view to attaining the objects recommended above and indicates to South American governments the advantages to be derived from the State constructing and operating these services and controlling meantime the operation of those temporarily entrusted to private entities.

"4. Indicates, as general technical directives for the development of national electrification, the desirability of considering geographical regions.

"5. Calls the attention of Governors, engineers and of all those institutions that can intervene in South American electric services regarding the interesting and long experience of Uruguay and the profitable results obtained by that country."

In the voting, the first article was approved by a majority, the second without a division and the third was voted in two parts, the result being majority approval. The fourth and fifth articles were approved unanimously.

Settlers From Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Queensland offers opportunities for Dutch migrants who are willing to take up farming, according to A. W. Fransen Van De Putte, who, representing the Netherlands Emigration Foundation, has been investigating conditions in Queensland for Dutch settlers. The Netherlands today, he said, is overcrowded. There is a population of 8,000,000 in an area half the size of Tasmania.

Argentina Gets Italian Air Link

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Government has authorized the Italian aviation concern, Ala Littoria, to establish air mail and passenger service between Rome and Buenos Aires with an option to extend the service westward to Santiago, Chile.

Natal, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Porto Alegre—all in Brazil—will be stops in the Rome-Buenos Aires run.

Ala Littoria, which already has carried out preliminary surveys, will compete with France and Germany in service across the South Atlantic.

The Argentine decree, issued March 8, provided that the Italian line must make at least one round-trip a week. The concession was granted for five years and is renewable.

Sentences Delayed In Hines Cases

NEW YORK (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey announced March 8 the sentencing of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, has been postponed from March 13 to March 23.

Mr. Hines, described by Mr. Dewey as political protector of the late Dutch Schultz, was convicted Feb. 25 of conspiracy and operation of a lottery—the policy game which Schultz controlled.

The District Attorney announced the change in date after a telephone conversation with General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., who presided at the trial and who is now vacationing in Virginia.

The sentencing of J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, lawyer for the policy mob, and Harry Schoenhaus, the gang's bookkeeper, was postponed until March 22.

Albuquerque Students To Get Aviation Education

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—A program of air education for High School students was completed here, March 7, in experimental form by Transcontinental and Western Air Lines and officials of the Albuquerque Board of Education.

The plan calls for individual flights for all of the city's 2,200 High School students in regular transport ships, a period of class room lectures in commercial aviation, and instruction in ground control operations.

Educational courses will be presented by regular pilots, hostesses, and air line technicians.

Milk Monopoly Is Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

60 per cent of what the monopoly distributor charges."

Dr. Howe followed his general statement with statistical evidence and charts to substantiate his charges. His testimony is part of the Federal Trade Commission's presentation of half a dozen specific industries, said to be monopoly-controlled, and follows the more general analysis of "basing point monopoly" in steel an other non-consumers' goods. Taken as a whole the studies make an extraordinary story of controlled prices.

"I am talking about 50,000,000,000 quarts of milk," Dr. Howe began. "That is what we produce in this country. It is a $2,000,000,000 industry. It's the biggest item in the farm budget. If we could pay the farmer enough for his milk we would make 12,000,000 people on the farm happy as we would lift many from relief, and we would protect many from insolvency.

Issue Is Quite Plain

"Now there is no mystery about milk despite all the struggles in the courts and despite the amount of money we are spending to find out about it. Simply stated, it consists in more milk for 70,000,000 consumers in the cities and more money for 12,000,000 farmers on the farm. In between, two big distributors and their allies have interposed themselves. They operate out of New York City. They fix the price to the consumer at one end of the line as they fix the price to the farmer at the other end.

"I am not interested in putting anyone in jail as a monopolist. I am interested in putting more milk in bottles and in putting more money into the pockets of the farmers.

"Why is it not possible to do this? Why criminal prosecutions, State and Federal legislation, and inquiries by Government agencies? The explanation is that powerful milk companies and their allies stand astride of our milk farmers and the many billion dollars of farm investment from one end of the country to the other. It is they who determine what 70,000,000 people shall pay for their milk as well as what 3,000,000 farmers who produce it shall receive for their labor.

Big Business Enters Picture

Forty years ago, Dr. Howe said, the farmers controlled the American milk business, just as they do largely "all over Europe" today. But, "about 15 years ago," he said, "big business entered the dairy industry" and used its control of pasteurization plants "to create a monopoly."

"They want to permit only their own milk to reach the city. They try to keep all other milk out. They throw obstacles in the way of anyone else selling milk except on their terms and at their price. In other words they have succeedd in denying 3,000,000 farmers the right to their own business on the farm, while they deny stores or independent distributors to sell as they did sell up to 40 years ago. . . .

"And that is what the Milk Trust has done to the most important of all foods. It is important to babies and children. It is important to adults. If we got our milk cheap enough, we might double the consumption of milk. We might make weakling babies grow into strength as they did in one Western city where they fed them a quart of milk a day.

"It may be said that 12½ cents a quart for milk, which is the average price charged in 12 of the larger cities, is little enough. Yet we have distributors who are selling milk for much less. They are selling milk in Detroit for six, seven, and eight cents a quart. There are distributors in Chicago who are selling at seven and eight cents a quart. And it is the same milk. It comes from the same cows. It is produced and admitted to market under the same kind of health regulations.

Good Profit at 6 and 8 Cents

"In Detroit, one of the largest distributors distributes wholly through stores, of which he has 40. He pays the farmer as much, if not more, than do the big distributors. He admits to governmental agents that he is making a handsome return on his business, selling milk from six to eight cents a quart.

"Now this is the way milk is sold in practically all other countries which which I am familiar. It is sold through shops. The companies, however, insist that all people must get their milk from wagons, even though it costs so much that the poor cannot buy milk that way.

"What right has a corporation to say that a great metropolitan city can only buy as a monopolist orders it to buy? Especially when other men would sell milk so that it could be used by the poor at from half to 60 per cent of what the monopoly distributor charges."

Dr. Howe's statement concluded: "This is what milk might cost as a competitive business as opposed to a monopoly business. And this is a business which affects more people than any single industry. And if we could produce and sell more milk at a fair competitve price, we would have better health in our cities, we would have an oncoming generation of children who had strength in their bones, as we would have an army of farmers who were paid a better price for what they produce, a price which would free them from strikes on the one hand and from going on relief on the other."

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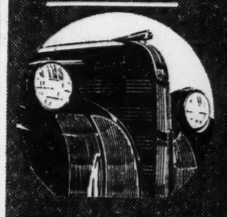

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The Home Forum

Fireflies in St. Lucia

TONIGHT the fireflies flickered in and out amongst the thick trees around the house —millions of them, like fairy candles. It was very still, with the hushed, tropical stillness that makes each small noise stand out sharply. Far down below, the big ship, which came in today, blazed with lights. Tentatively the diving boys would start a song, their voices hoarse with the hours they had been at it. Then it would die away. Someone laughed aboard the cable boat. It was the kind of laugh that made one long to join in the joke. A light burned bright through a porthole in the black hull of the *Sea Fox*, which floated at anchor on the dark water of the harbor.

We wandered down the steep hillside, picking our way carefully, for the recent rains and floods had gutted the roads and made walking difficult. The fireflies were still all about us, winking silently, gaily. Unseen things moved and whirred in the brush. It was steamingly hot even yet, though the sun had been down for an hour or more.

THE STEEP-PITCHED ROOFS of Castries came into view. Some rose in steps, like the roofs of Flanders. From others, dormer windows jutted crazily out—a rickety model of Montparnasse. Darkness made the red corrugated iron, of which most of them were fashioned, look solid and heavy. The clatter and clang of church bells broke the quiet, for it was Sunday.

Our way dipped abruptly down into the town. The colors of the buildings glowed through the dusk—muted, almost iridescent in the feeble light. From within the small, one-story houses the murmur of soft voices came through closed shutters. On deep, shadowy galleries, screened with scroll-saw ornamentation, the casual, open life of a city in the tropics went on. There were flirtations, family gatherings, the exchange of news. The street lights winked on, one by one.

ALONG THE STREETS and the flower-bordered paths of the little park the people of Castries paced slowly, clad in their Sunday best: nursemaids in crisp blue uniforms, with small children in starched white, which made their little faces shine like ebony; women in picture hats and pale-colored dresses which whispered sibilantly as they walked; men in white linen. One enormous woman strode by, like a ship under full sail. Her empire dress was made of broadly striped calico and it trailed in the dust as she moved, while the layers of petticoats beneath emitted stiff crackling sounds with every step. The turban on her head was of crimson plaid, being tied in two great ears which stuck up like the feelers of some huge insect. The palm fronds clattered coolly against the background of the sky. There was the lilting music of the St. Lucia patois, and the brushing noises of a city awakening and coming to life after a torrid day.

THE PASSENGERS FROM the ship were everywhere, with their hurried movements, their excited voices, and their smart clothes. They were alien to the indolent throngs of St. Lucians. They were quite out of harmony with the mossy, decaying buildings and the towering, immutable mountains. Down along the waterfront they were still milling about in the open market, buying the few things which the island has to sell: baskets of guava jelly, little clay dishes and braziers, bottles of fruit juices, trays of coconuts, avocadoes and limes, yellow hands of bananas. We could hear the plink-plinking of the small paddles—no bigger than battledores—with which the diving boys propelled their tiny boats through the water. Somewhere a dog yapped shrilly. Another took it up. At the head of the harbor, the last light in the fishing village went out.

SLOWLY WE WENDED our way back through the town to the careenage. The scaling buildings which surrounded it seemed as artificial as a stage setting in the night. Lights from an upper story drew a wavering path of gold across the green-black water. The sailboats, anchored there, moved gently up and down. From somewhere out of the twilight and the distance, there came the tinkling of an out-of-tune piano. The restful patina of age seemed to lie over everything.

An angular, turbaned woman slipped past us, her bare feet making no sound on the pavement. On her head was a pan in which rested a lump of ice no bigger than her fist. "Good-evening, my lady, master," she said gently.

Back up the hillside we went, the noises of the town following us, blurring off into silence. The sky was luminous where soon the moon would appear. Out to sea the stars ended abruptly against the blackness of a cloud. The fireflies began to appear around us once more. First only a few, then more and more until they were whirling in the dark like a magic display of miniature fireworks. The night was gay with their dancing.

THEDIA COX KENYON

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Introduction To Botticelli

WHILE we were at Harvard, Edmund Gosse came to Boston to deliver the Lowell Lectures; my sister and many of the Harvard intellectuals went religiously to listen to the utterance of this English writer, whose name was familiar to us all. Of these lectures I have forgotten everything except one pregnant sentence, in which the name of Botticelli first echoed in our ears. "Botticelli," the lecturer said, in that cultivated "English accent" which was music to us, "Botticelli,"—and with what unction he slowly reiterated those syllables!—"Botticelli, that name which is an open sesame to the most select, the most distinguished, the most exclusive circles of European culture." The effect of the words upon us was magical. What longings it aroused in us, what delicious provincial aspirations for a world fairer than the world we lived in—for exquisite remote European things! . . . Among that audience, although my sister and I did not know him at the time, was the future art critic, Bernard Berenson, who, he has told us since, went at once and bought himself a reproduction of Botticelli's "Primavera."

Life is an ironic thing, and when years afterwards I recalled to Sir Edmund Gosse the words which he had pronounced long ago in Boston, he told me that his principal association with the name of Botticelli at that time was connected with the family cat, Beneder, which was then by its mewings causing considerable annoyance in his household. There had been a joke in *Punch* about an aesthete who, when shown a picture attributed to Botticelli, had denied its authenticity on the ground that he was always dumb in the presence of a work of that master. So the Gosses had purchased a photograph of an unquestioned picture of Botticelli, and pinned it up by the basket of Beneder, in the hope, which proved a vain one, of silencing its voice.—From "Unforgotten Years," by LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Graciousness of Paderewski

IT WAS early in November that I myself was introduced by my uncle to Paderewski, at the end of one of his New York recitals. Then, a week or two later, in an excitement that comes back to memory freshly after forty years, I confided one evening to my journal:

"I hardly know how to write what I have to tell now; I scarcely know whether it is true or a beautiful dream. I have been dining . . . across the square, and the only other guest was Paderewski.

"He is impossible to describe—a tall, fair, gracious man, with fine flaxen hair, small blue eyes rather far apart, a well-shaped nose and a sensitive mouth. He has a slight difficulty in pronouncing the S, a sort of Sh-sh sound. He speaks naturally and with a good deal of enthusiasm, laughing heartily and with unction. He is absolutely simple and unassuming, talking as if so used to his fame that it didn't occur to him very often. He happened to mention not caring to walk much because he had the misfortune to be somewhat known, and the street-boys would call to him to 'go get his hair cut'—all with great heartiness and enjoyment of the fun. . . .

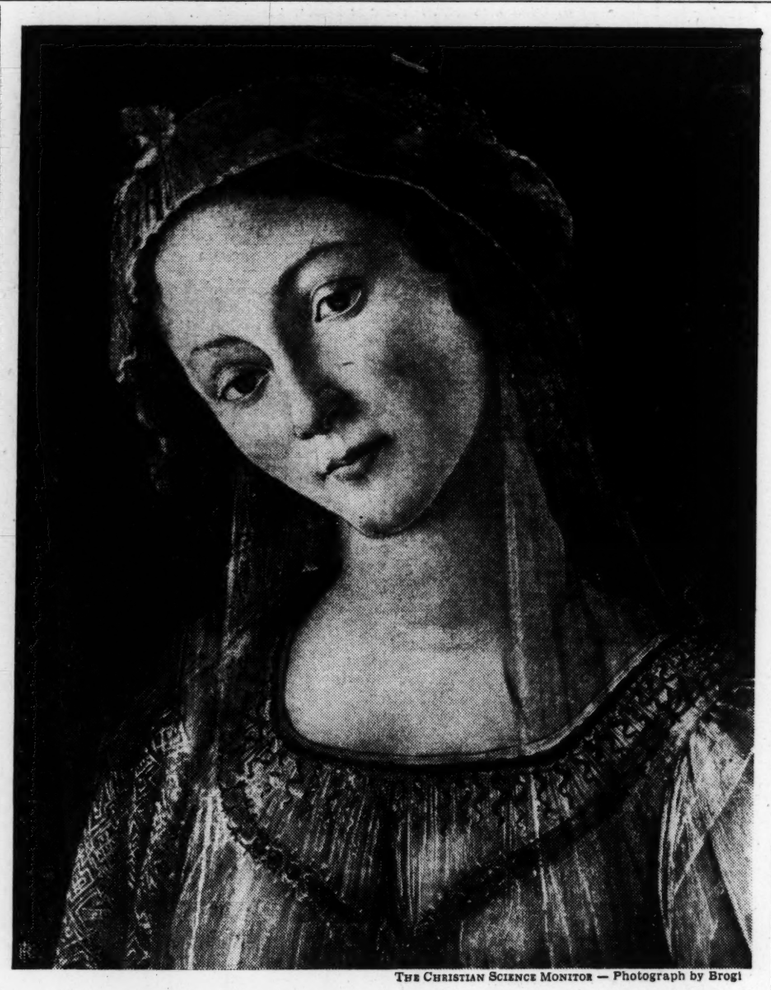
"Then he finally asked me to play him my *Sonata*, and I thumped out the first movement in such a tremor of nervousness that I couldn't see the keyboard and began an octave too high. I calmed down though, sized up the softness of the action, remembered about repose, and got along fairly, and he interjected encouraging little grunts. . . .

"Finally, upon my asking him for an autograph, he had the exquisite grace and courtesy to write the first theme from memory, and in the right key, saying underneath: 'It is very beautiful! I wish some more and I wish you much success. Sincerely yours, I. J. Paderewski.'"—From "Music In My Time," by DANIEL GREGORY MASON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Emerson at the Ballet

October (1841)

I SAW in Boston Fanny Elssler in the ballet of *Nathalie*. She must show, I suppose, the whole compass of her instrument, and add to her softest graces of motion or "the wisdom of her feet," the feats of the rope-dancer and tumbler: and perhaps on the whole the beauty of the exhibition is enhanced by this that is strong and strange, as when she stands erect on the extremities of her toes or on one toe, or "performs the impossible" in attitude. But the chief beauty is in the extreme grace of her movement, the variety and nature of her attitude, the winning fun and spirit of all her little coquetries, the beautiful erectness of her body, and the freedom and determination which she can so easily assume, and, what struck me much, the air of perfect sympathy with the house, and that mixture of deference and conscious superiority which puts her in perfect spirits and equality to her part. When she courtesies, her sweet and slow and prolonged salaam which descends and still descends whilst the curtain falls, until she seems to have invented new depths of grace and condescension,—she earns well the profusion of bouquets of flowers which are hurled on to the stage.—From "The Heart of Emerson's Journals," edited by BLISS PERRY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi

HEAD OF VENUS: *A Detail from the Painting, "Primavera," by Botticelli in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence*

THE works of the Florentine painter, Sandro Botticelli, are so rich in beauty—a delicate individual beauty peculiar to himself—that they never lose their joy-giving power. They never become stale, no matter how long one lingers before them or how often one returns to look at them again. Every detail of head, hand, foot, drapery, or delicate flower in a Botticelli picture repays study.

This head from "Primavera," which was painted for one of the villas of Lorenzo the Magnificent, is characteristic of that delicacy of line, that wistful dreamy grace, that richly decorative sense combined with exquisite simplicity, which is to be found throughout Botticelli's work. Every line—the pure rhythmic sweep from forehead to chin, the curve of the eyelids, the arch of the eyebrows, the firm sweet mouth satisfies and delights. The head, slightly drooped, like a flower on its stem, is rendered more graceful and more rhythmic by the rippling hair, the veil floating down to the decorative details of the robe, the rich, jeweled necklet.

Of this pre-eminently poetic painter, Walter Pater wrote: "He has the freshness, the uncertain and diffident promise, which belongs to the earlier Renaissance itself. . . . In studying his work one begins to understand to how great a place in human culture the art of Italy had been called."

Primavera

PRIMAVERA, spring's most poetic name!
A blossom culled from flowery tongue of Spain
envisioning enchantment; a sound that sings
when pristine promise from drear winter springs
in first shy violet, or song of missel thrush—
gay stormcock's ringing note—green catkins, lush.

Earth's prime, the seasonal burgeoning.
Oh, Primavera! perfect word for spring.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Spring Comes to a Chinese Garden

ONE sunny spring morning Grandmother Ling stepped through the gate in the white wall that was shaped like a flower vase and that led into the Garden of Sweet Smells beyond the family courts. Ah Shung and Yu Lang and several of the other children followed her. They walked along the main paths, which were paved with little stones arranged in neat patterns. On one of these the pebbles were fitted together to form daisies, on another they made a long twisting dragon. The smaller paths were of earth packed hard and smooth

The Lings loved their garden. At each season of the year there were different flowers and shrubs in the gay china pots that were set along its winding paths. Little dwarf pine trees with twisted brown trunks were green summer and winter, and other evergreen bushes, trimmed to curious shapes, lined the garden walks. Here was a bush shaped like a fish, with china eyes added to make it more real. Nearby was a huge evergreen bird, and along down the path there was a bush cut like a basket. Ah Shung liked best the two little trees on either side of the pathway which were trimmed to look like two old Chinese gentlemen. Bits of wood formed their heads, their hands, and their feet. The boy often made them low bows as he walked past.

Ah Shung and Yu Lang were carrying red bird cages shaped like pagodas. Inside were tiny yellow singing birds, favorite pets of their father. Each fair day the birds were taken for a walk through the Garden of Sweet Smells and their cages hung up on the limb of a tree, where they sang even louder than the wind bells under the ends of the curving tiled roofs of the family dwellings.

"Spring has wakened the goldfish. How they dart about under the lily pads!" Yu Lang cried as the little procession stopped on the white bridge that rose in a half circle over the lotus pool. Its water reflected their faces like a mirror as they looked down at the fat red dragon-eyed fish with their long phoenix-tails.

"Oh, see the peach trees," the Old Old One exclaimed. "They have blossomed since yesterday." On the arm of her faithful maid, Huang Ying, she hurried past the tiny mountain, built up of rocks and mossy earth, to the little summer house at the very end of this garden path. Beside the open pavilion were two flowering peach trees whose branches almost touched its roofs of curving green tile. Each little brown bud seemed to have burst in the night, for the trees were covered with clouds of pink blossoms.

"We shall sit here in our summer house and view the peach blossoms," the Old Old One said to the children. "How like the sunset they are!"—From "Tales of a Chinese Grandmother," by FRANCES CARPENTER. (Copyright, 1937, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

Frosty Morning

THE calm serenity of a tree
Bathing her feet in a hoary sea;
Stretching her delicate, penciled wands
—Veins on beautiful withering hands—
To the rays of sun and the feet of birds
And the soft wind whispering secret words.

The rough, dark shining of frost-bound plough,
The mirrored glint of a croaking crow,
The liquid lilt of a tumbling plover,
The quiv'ring curve of a high windhover;

And mountains, elegant, debonair,
Clouds a-cock on their powdered hair:
Gallants in saffron and amethyst coats,
With ruffles of waterfall at their throats.

ANGELA HENDERSON

The Superiority of Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO extremes in human nature are superiority and inferiority, and one occasionally hears of individuals having a complex in one direction or the other. Oftentimes, someone develops a sense of superiority because of material wealth, education, background, or an attractive or strong personality, whereas in another a lack of such things may seem to create a sense of inferiority.

How vain and frail such theories are, has been illustrated throughout history by the fall of various prominent empires and individuals that have vaunted a supposed superiority based on transient, material values and human will. In Biblical history it is related how, on the occasion of a visit from the ambassadors of the king of Babylon, Hezekiah "shewed them all the house of his precious things." But, afterwards, the prophet Isaiah rebuked him, saying that in the years to come all these treasures laid up in store would be carried away into Babylon.

History indicates that stability is to be sought elsewhere than in the realm of matter. And through the revelation of Christian Science, the way to enduring success has been pointed out and made accessible. Great numbers of its students are rejoicing in the understanding that since God is infinite Love, Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, divine Principle, man as His image is perfect, indestructible, whole, the complete witness to infinite good, having his individual place in God's harmonious, spiritual universe.

In the recognition and acceptance of true selfhood as the expression of God, good, one understands himself to be superior to every sinful, limiting claim of mortality, including those masquerading under the guise of human law, because God, Spirit, is infinite good. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 231), "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom." She adds: "To hold yourself superior to sickness and death is equally wise, and is in accordance with divine Science. To fear them is impossible, when you fully apprehend God and know that they are no part of His creation."

Since God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," may it not be considered somewhat presumptuous on our part to believe that we can know and experience that which God has not made, authorized, or even recognized and which is, therefore, untrue? Freedom from all ills and discords of the flesh is found in the proportion that belief in their supposititious reality gives place to the enlightened conviction of the allness and unopposed supremacy of good.

Man forever glorifies God by expressing all good and manifesting full dominion. The perception of this fact enables the individual to rise superior to the mortal arguments that would try to impede his progress, deprive him of opportunity, and hinder right achievement. In Deuteronomy (28:1) we read, "If thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth." The blessing is also promised (28:13), "The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath." Such a promise indicates the dominion that comes, without partiality or limitation, to spiritually-minded individuals. To them belong the joyful awareness of man's heritage of God's goodness and love, and assurance of the inexhaustible protection and blessedness that accompany righteous thinking and living. False suggestions, such as inequality, injustice, hatred, and craftiness, which deny God's government, are seen to be without power. The right doer is always the victor, not the vanquished, because God's omnipotent, omnipresent care is encompassing him. And this divine law of achievement cannot be reversed or nullified.

Man's being is forever intact, because he is governed and preserved by God. Because he is wholly spiritual and eternal, he can never be affected by the finite and temporal. Actually the struggles, strains, limitations, and temptations seemingly attendant upon mortal existence never touch or alter man's perfect, immutable identity as the child of God. It was the clear, unshaken understanding of this truth which empowered the Master throughout his healing ministry, and which enabled him to demonstrate, for others as well as for himself, the eternal verities of harmony, peace, abundance, health, and life. In speaking of the Way-shower, Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 103, 104): "Even while his personality was on earth and in anguish, his individual being, the Christ, was at rest in the eternal harmony. His unseen individuality, so superior to that which was seen, was not subject to the temptations of the flesh, to laws material, to death, or the grave. Formed and governed by God, this individuality was safe in the substance of Soul, the substance of Spirit.—yea, the substance of God, the one inclusive good."

Through the ever-availability of Christianly scientific truth, the facts of true individuality are demonstrable for all in every human experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

La Superiorità dello Spirito

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

I DUE estremi nella natura umana sono la superiorità e l'inferiorità, ed a volte si sente dire di individui che hanno una fissazione nell'una o nell'altra direzione. Spesso uno sviluppa un senso di superiorità a causa di ricchezza materiale, istruzione, lignaggio, od una personalità attraente o forte, mentre in un altro la mancanza di tali cose può sembrare che crei un senso d'inferiorità.

Come siano vane e deboli tali teorie è stato illustrato attraverso la storia dalla caduta di vari eminenti imperi ed individui che ostentavano una supposta superiorità basata su valori transitori, materiali, e volontà umana. Nella storia Biblica si racconta come, nell'occasione di una visita degli ambasciatori del re di Babilonia, Ezechia "mostrò loro la casa dov'erano tutte le sue cose preziose" Ma, dopo, il profeta Isaia lo rimproverò dicendo che negli anni a venire tutti questi tesori messi in deposito sarebbero stati portati via nella Babilonia.

La storia indica che la stabilità deve essere cercata altrove piuttosto che nel campo della materia. E per mezzo della rivelazione della Scienza Cristiana, la via al successo permanente è stata indicata e resa accessibile. Un grande numero dei suoi studenti sono lieti di comprendere che poichè Dio è infinito Amore, Mente, Spirito, Anima, Vita, divino Principio, l'uomo a Sua immagine e perfetto, indistruttibile, intero, il testimonio completo dell'infinito bene, che ha il suo posto individuale nell'universo armonioso, spirituale, di Dio.

Nel riconoscere e nell'accettare il proprio vero essere come l'espressione di Dio, del bene, ci riconosciamo di essere superiori a tutte le pretese peccaminose, limitatrici, della mortalità, incluse quelle che si mascherano sotto l'apparenza di legge umana, perchè Dio, Spirito, è bene infinito. Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy ha scritto (pag. 231): "Considerarti superiore al peccato, perchè Dio ti ha fatto superiore ad esso e governa l'uomo, è vera sapienza". Essa aggiunge: "Considerarti superiore alla malattia ed alla morte e ugualmente saggio, ed è in armonia colla divina Scienza. Di temerle è impossibile quando tu percepisci Dio completamente e sai che non fanno parte della Sua creazione"

Poichè Dio ha "gli occhi troppo puri per sopportar la vista del male" non può forse essere considerato alquanto presuntuoso da parte nostra di credere che possiamo conoscere e sperimentare quello che Dio non ha creato, autorizzato, o neanche riconosciuto, e che perciò è falso? La liberazione da tutti i mali e dalle discordie della carne si trova in proporzione che la credenza nella supposta realtà di esse cede il posto all'illuminata convinzione della totalità ed invitta supremazia del bene.

L'uomo glorifica Dio eternamente esprimendo tutto il bene e manifestando pieno dominio. La percezione di questo fatto rende l'individuo capace di innalzarsi al disopra degli argomenti umani che vorrebbero provare di impedirgli il progresso, privarlo dell'opportunità, ed ostacolare il giusto adempimento. Nel Deuteronomio (28:1) leggiamo: "Ora, se tu ubbidisci diligentemente alla voce dell'Eterno, del tuo Dio, avendo cura di mettere in pratica tutti i suoi comandamenti che oggi ti do, avverrà che l'Eterno, il tuo Dio, ti renderà eccelso sopra tutte le nazioni della terra" Viene pure promessa la benedizione (28:13): "L'Eterno ti metterà alla testa e non alla coda, e sarai sempre in alto e mai in basso" Una tale promessa indica il dominio che viene, senza parzialità o limitazione, ad individui di mentalità spirituale. Ad essi appartengono la lieta conoscenza del retaggio dell'uomo, che è la bontà e l'amore di Dio, e l'assicurazione dell'inesauribile protezione e beatitudine che accompagnano il giusto pensare e vivere. Le suggestioni false, come inuguaglianza, ingiustizia, odio ed astuzia, che negano il governo di Dio, sono riconosciute prive di potenza. Chi fa il bene è sempre il vincitore, non il vinto, perchè la sollecitudine onnipotente, onnipresente, di Dio lo circonda. E questa divina legge di adempimento non può essere soppressa nè nullificata.

L'essere dell'uomo è eternamente intatto, perchè egli è governato e protetto da Dio. Poichè egli è interamente spirituale ed eterno non può mai subire l'influenza del limitato e dell'effimero. In realtà le lotte, gli sforzi, le limitazioni e le tentazioni apparentemente accompagnanti l'esistenza mortale non toccano mai nè modificano l'identità perfetta immutabile, dell'uomo quale figlio di Dio. Fu il chiaro, incrollabile, intendimento di questa verità che autorizzò il Maestro durante il suo ministerio sanativo, e che lo rese capace di dimostrare, per gli altri come per sè stesso, le verità eterne di armonia, di pace, abbondanza, di salute e vita. Nel parlare della Guida, Mrs. Eddy ha scritto in *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. 103, 104): "Persino mentre la sua personalità era sulla terra ed in angoscia, il suo essere individuale, il Cristo, riposava nell'eterna armonia. La sua individualità invisibile, così superiore a ciò che si vedeva, non era soggetta alle tentazioni della carne, alle leggi materiali, alla morte od alla tomba. Formata e governata da Dio, questa individualità era sicura nella sostanza dell'Anima, la sostanza dello Spirito.—anzi, la sostanza di Dio, il solo bene inclusivo"

Per mezzo dell'accessibilità continua della verità Cristianamente scientifica, fatti della vera individualità sono dimostrabili per tutti in ogni esperienza umana.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

California Hills After Rain

SUDDEN
Green upon hills,
And in the fields mustard
Spreading nets of gold to trap
The sun.

E. E. L.

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AND
HEALTH
With
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by
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1939

Grand Lodge Of Masons Hits At Gambling

Massachusetts Group in resolutions bans all devices and political and sectarian discussions.

A unanimous vote against gambling of any kind, including lotteries, door prizes, and beano, was handed down yesterday by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts at their quarterly communication at Masonic Temple. Another unanimous vote was recorded to place a ban on any political or sectarian religious discussions at lodge meetings.

The Grand Lodge, on the other hand, voted the support of orderly civil, religious, and intellectual libberty for all and denounced any platform on which only those of certain races, creeds, or opinions might assemble.

The resolution on gambling stated "that it is inconsistent with the professions and purposes of Freemasonry for any Masonic body to promote, participate in, or profit by any lottery, game of chance, door prize, or other device or activity whereby the individual participant may be able, through the element of luck or chance, to win a greater value than he pays, and each Masonic body within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is hereby enjoined to observe the letter and the spirit of this resolution; and

All Are Enjoined

"Be it further resolved that all so-called collateral bodies, clubs, or other organizations in Massachusetts whose membership is related to or dependent on Masonic membership, or which in the public mind are likely to be regarded as Masonic organizations, are requested, and all individual Masons owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge are enjoined, to respect the purpose of this resolution."

In stating their principles, the Grand Lodge declared:

"Believing these things, the Grand Lodge affirms its continued adherence to that ancient and approved rule of Freemasonry which forbids the discussion in Masonic meetings of creeds, politics, or other topics likely to excite personal animosities. It further affirms its conviction that it is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, but dangerous to its unity, strength, usefulness, and welfare, for Masonic bodies to take action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any legislation, or in any way attempt to procure the election or appointment of government officials, or to influence them, whether or not members of the fraternity, in the performance of their official duties. The true Freemason will act in civil life according to his individual judgment and the dictates of his conscience."

Proposed Declaration

Joseph E. Perry, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, proposed the declaration of principles in a speech, in which he said:

"There are many who believe that the predominant drift of our times is toward a desire to get something for nothing, to rely on others rather than on one's own efforts. This disintegrating influence reveals itself not only in a craving for collective forms of government to promote getting rather than giving, but in a myriad of other forms, even including religious and charitable organizations that are hypocritical enough to rely on the gambling spirit rather than on the giving spirit. Even at the risk of being deemed narrow and old-fashioned, Freemasonry must stand firm against this dangerous tendency."

Registration Frauds Charged in Salisbury

SALISBURY, Mass., March 9 (AP) —A Merrimac election officer and residents of many Massachusetts cities and towns were described as "mattress voters" today in a formal letter of protest by the Salisbury Taxpayer's Association to the Board of Registrars.

Many unusual "residences" were found in the records, the taxpayers claimed, including: a beach swimming pool, an automobile parking area, a burned hotel, boarded up overnight cabins and just plain sandlots.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow, turning to rain by afternoon, ending early tonight; warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the lower 30's; Friday generally fair, becoming somewhat colder; moderate to fresh southeast and south winds, shifting during tonight to northwest.

Maine: Snow, not quite so cold in east and central portion tonight; Friday generally fair and slightly colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow this afternoon and tonight; Friday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with light snow or rain this afternoon ending early tonight; Friday generally fair and somewhat colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast and south winds shifting to northwest early tonight over the south and central portions, and fresh easterly winds over extreme north portion becoming northerly tonight; overcast weather with snow over north and central portions tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	13	Minneapolis	8	8
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	34	34	New York	32	32
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	42	38
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	34	32
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	36	36
Los Angeles	46	46	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	62	62	Washington	40	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 9.
B—Minimum, March 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:58 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Friday, 2:20 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Lights on all vehicles by 6:12 p. m.

Old Whaler Faces Another Sea Trip

By the Associated Press

New Bedford, Mass., March 9

The 98-year-old whaler, Charles W. Morgan, sealed in concrete as a memorial to a once-great industry, may go to sea again.

Former Mayor Charles S. Ashley, president of Whaling Enshrined, Inc., today reported trustees were considering an offer to exhibit the vessel at the New York World's Fair. The 105-foot ship would make the voyage attached to pontoons, if the offer to lease it is accepted.

Mr. Ashley said more than 100,000 persons annually visit the vessel, which he termed one of the last of the "old-time whalers." It is packed in sand up to its waterline and surrounded by a concrete wall on the shore near the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green.

Court Sustains I. W. O.'s Plea For License Return

Decision of Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Judicial Court in which he ordered restoration of the life insurance license of the International Workers Order was hailed today as a rebuke for the special legislative "isms" commission which last year charged the Order was "communistic."

Last July Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, revoked the license of the Order on the basis of the "isms" commission charges against the organization. The I. W. O. took the revocation to court and on Tuesday gained victory through the Judge Ronan decision.

Ben Gordon, national representative of International Workers Order, today declared:

"We have been accused of 'subversive activities' by that special commission of the Massachusetts Legislature which held hearings last May. We consider the decision of the Justice as a rebuke to that commission. We consider it thoroughly in consonance with long-cherished American traditions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to engage in the kind of activities which educate our members to a better performance of their rights of citizenship."

At the time of the license revocation the Order had 2,971 policyholders with $1,114,100 of insurance in force. The revocation action caused Fred J. Manning, New England director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., to challenge the action as "arbitrary" and "probably illegal."

Firehouse Doors Jam, and Are Faces Red in R. I. Town?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTREDALE, R. I., March 9—Town Fathers have discovered a fire hazard here, and the whole thing is just a mite embarrassing.

It has been discovered that one set of doors in the town's fire station are so old and warped that they can't be opened from the inside. This means that when the company or its auxiliary meets in the station, its members might experience difficulty in effecting a speedy exit in case of fire.

The Town Council has delegated a councilman to have the doors repaired.

Truck Firm Clerk Tells Of $50 Payment

Riley reinstatement hearing featured by testimony of bookkeeper of a Weymouth company.

Testimony by a trucking concern bookkeeper that he had paid $50 cash to Frank E. Riley, deposed Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the State Dept. of Public Utilities, or to his Secretary, featured today the continued reinstatement hearing afforded Mr. Riley by the Commission on his appeal from removal on Feb. 28.

William H. Mowbray of Weymouth, the bookkeeper testified he had made the payment in the office of Frank E. Riley but that the money was intended for a Joseph Brown who had owned the permit prior to ownership by the men from whom he was purchasing it for his mother-in-law. Mrs. Ella F. Lawton.

Mistaken Identity

The hearing was also featured by a case of apparent mistaken identity. Although Joseph Brown of Springfield, was identified by Charles H. McCue, counsel for the Commission as the man who once owned the permit involved, Mr. Mowbray stated that he was not the Mr. Brown he met in Mr. Riley's office and previously paid $100.

Mr. Mowbray recited a complicated and lengthy story of the purchase of the permit.

He related that he was a $20-a-week bookkeeper for William Kelly, Weymouth truckman, whose trucking permit had been taken away by Mr. Riley for violation of trucking rules. Mr. Mowbray sought an unrestricted permit and testified he was introduced by Mr. Riley to Harry Segal, who with a Max Goldman owned the M. & S. Trucking Company.

Agreed to Sell

Mr. Segal agreed to sell the permit for $500 to Mrs. Lawton. This part of the transaction, he explained, was because Mr. Riley refused to grant another permit to Mr. Kelly.

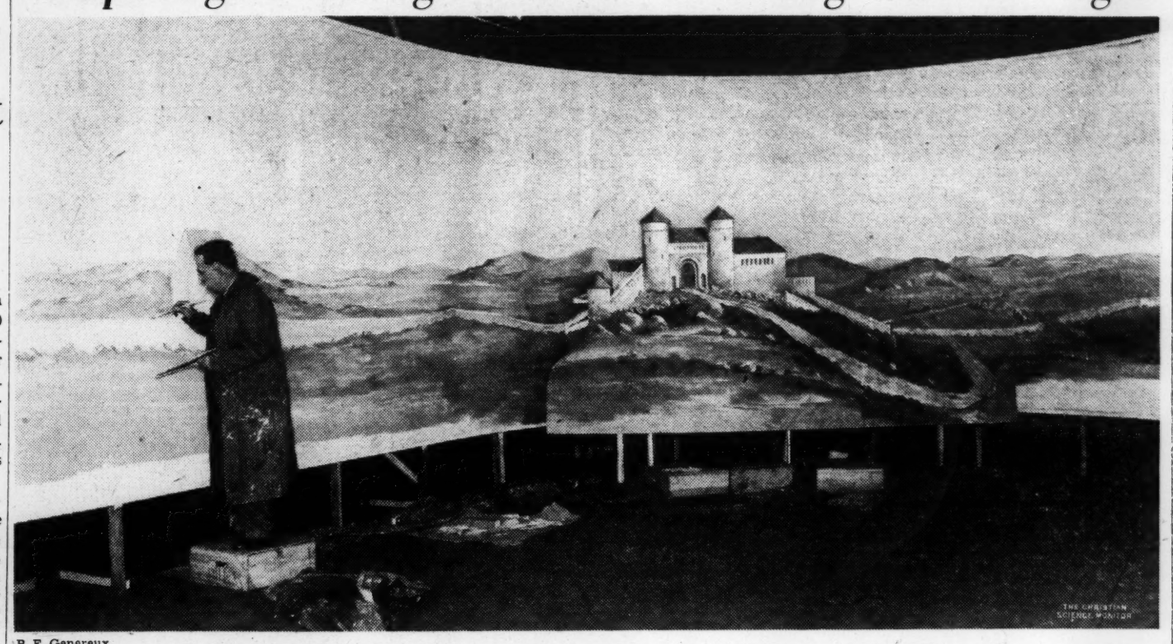
Mr. Riley said $150 of the $500 was to go to Joseph Brown because Mr. Segal and Mr. Goldman owed him that amount. He added that $100 was paid to Mr. Brown in Mr. Riley's office, at which time Mr. Brown made out an undated receipt for the remaining $50 which was left in Mr. Riley's office. Later, the witness said, the $50 was paid to Mr. Riley or the latter's secretary.

Richard D. Grant, member of the Commission, who actually brought about the proceedings against Mr. Riley, engaged in a brief verbal clash with Francis E. Rafter of Salem, Mr. Riley's counsel, because of questions Mr. Grant asked Mr. Mowbray.

Mr. Rafter charged that Mr. Grant was putting words in the mouth of the witness while the Commissioner said he intended to ask any question he thought proper and denied he was putting words in the mouth of the witness.

Mr. Mowbray was conducted through an intensive cross-examination in regard to the money transaction by Mr. Rafter.

Preparing the Background for 'Gardening Down the Ages'



P. E. Genereux

Egbert Hans of Boston painting castle and surroundings for New England Spring Flower Show.

State-Wide Repeal of Dog Racing Sought

Leader of anti-gambling groups points to an absurdity in law relating to county options.

Doubt has been cast upon the significance of county referendums in favor of dog racing in Massachusetts, Dr. Edwin W. Hadley told a Legislative Committee today, by recent protests in these very counties against the actual establishment of race-betting tracks.

Dr. Hadley called attention of the Committee on Legal Affairs to the phenomenon of several communities in Eastern Massachusetts voting for dog racing in general last November, but opposing tracks in their own communities when specific proposals were made early this year.

He cited instances in Hyde Park, Boston, and in Plymouth County as he urged approval of a bill sponsored by the New England Anti-Gambling Association, of which he is President, for State-wide repeal of dog racing.

Dr. Hadley assailed dog racing as costly to the State and to individuals. Although his bill is aimed at repeal only of this form of gambling, he said he is "still as much opposed to horse racing as ever." His organization last year sponsored bills to repeal both dog and horse race-betting.

"In the referendums last fall, 10 out of 14 counties voted against dog racing in the face of a tremendous advertising campaign by the racing interests," he pointed out. "Only five counties voted against horse racing. While I am still opposed to horse racing, I think it is better to go slowly and take on only what we can handle."

Dr. Hadley, who is a member of the Law faculty of Northeastern University, attributed the pro-racing vote last year to the fact that the advertising campaigns had been one-sided—conducted by the racing interests alone. When a specific track was proposed somewhere later, he pointed out, the people looked into both sides of the question, and decided against the racing.

Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden, appeared before the Committee to support a similar measure which he sponsored for the repeal of dog racing. He assailed the county referendums last year, adopted in place of the State-wide referendum asked by Dr. Hadley's organization, as "a fast one" pulled by the racing interests" to permit a few Eastern counties to have racing despite a majority sentiment against it in the State as a whole.

Hair-Doers Hair-Do Due For Upswing

The ups and downs of hair-do were paraded across the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, last evening. Sponsor of this academic event was the Wilfred Academy. And 1,500 guests gasped as the products of tonsorial research, craft and spontaneous creation walked by on the heads of several hundred models who were themselves a treat to the eye, coiffure or no coiffure.

Like business and politics hair-do's have their own ups and downs. Up one year, down the next. Upswing, downbeat. Up in back, down in front. (No, not you lady, but if you'll just take off your hat.)

Take these hair businesses at the Copley. Upswing, they said, would again be the thing this season, Possibly a co-operative gesture to the business index.

But the hairsetters weren't putting themselves out on a tonsorial limb. They preferred to split a hair or two. And so, while admitting the aforementioned upswing, they allowed that Queen Elizabeth's bangs would leave a powerful wake of down-in-front haircuts after the royal visit next Spring.

But to part from the general and become more specific. Gadgets are going to play a mighty important role in hair fixings. Last night's parade had enough ornaments of one kind or another to fill a wedding cake. A prize was won by Miss Marie Jensen of Rumford, Maine, wearing a short-shingled bob sprinkled with star-dust. A mighty romantic idea.

Then there was Miss Irene Carter of Winthrop, who wove some white hair into her brunette locks to give a checkerboard effect. Handy, no doubt, when dancing and tic-tac-toe begins to bore. The grand prize was won by Miss Stella Alles of Cambridge, with an "abbreviated upswing," which looked like a sunny afternoon at Orleans Beach.

"Spring Madness," "Prosperity Wave," and "Basket of Roses" were some of the other titles which, with their models, were calculated to intrigue audiences and judges. Bows, feathers, flowers, ribbons and the aforementioned trinkets were in great prominence.

In fact, one half wondered why there wasn't a modern Mme. Pompadour at the Copley-Plaza to model, say, the Yankee Clipper.

But perhaps that's waiting for the hat show.

Famous Scottish Botanist To Head Flower Show Judges

Heading a distinguished group of judges for the 68th annual New England Spring Flower Show, March 16 to 21, will be Sir William Wright Smith of Edinburgh, Scotland. Sir William, who is Professor of Botany at the University of Edinburgh, King's botanist in Scotland, and Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, is regarded as one of the most distinguished botanists of the world. He is coming to Boston especially to judge the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Show.

In discussing the show with Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Society, Sir William expressed considerable interest in the feature of the show, the "Gardening Down the Ages" display, which, by means of eight selected gardens, depicts the progress of gardening during the past 2,000 years. Sir William said he considered the displays as promising to be of great significance not only for the beauty of the eight gardens but also because of the great pains which have been taken to make the plantings precisely the same as were cultivated in the respective gardens and because of the research which has been lavished in making the architectural features and the background accurate.

Sir Williams was also interested in the great display which is to fill Grand Hall—the "New England House and Garden" that the Garden Clubs of Massachusetts are staging. He said the group of a dozen different types of gardens in front of an authentic early New England mansion should be not only attractive in itself but also provide a means of inspiring and instructing amateur gardeners, whethter their home gardens are large or small.

Sir William also remarked that he welcomed the opportunity to become acquainted with the orchids, the roses, the carnations, and the other flowers which have been developed to such high degrees of perfection in America, as well as to learn the methods and means for planning rock gardens, annual borders, perennial beds, and the rest.

More than all, he concluded, he was anxious to see an American flower show. He said he understood shows in New England are staged on a much more lavish and gigantic scale than is the case in Great Britain and in Europe, particularly in the manner in which displays, backgrounds, and features are arranged.

The corps of judges who will assist Sir William include: Roland Barrows of Gorham, Maine; A. M. Beckwith, South Sudbury; Herbert Baxendal, Canton; Ernest Borowski, Norwood; Paul F. Brigham, Westboro; Thomas Cagney, Manchester; Morrie Carter, Boston; G. S. Bradley, Wellesley; W. N. Craig, Weymouth; Mrs. E. A. Denny, Worcester; John Doig, Beverly Farms; Mr. and Mrs. William Ellery, Brookline; Robert Edgar, Waverly; John Ellis, Wellesley; A. C. Farr, Stoneham; George Finnie, Dublin, N. H.; Karl Fischer, Westwood; Miss Aline Kate Fox, Southport, Conn.; Alfred A. Fraser, Wellesley; Paul F. Frese, White Plains, N. Y.; C. Gattrell, Newburyport; George C. Greener, Boston; Ernest Hannington, Brookline; Charles Holbrow, Boston; William F. Holbrow, Dorchester; Allen Jenkins, Shrewsbury; William Judd, Jamaica Plain; Seth Kelsey, East Boxford; Dr. Alice Kerrigan, Boston; Maurice Leighton, Yarmouth, Maine; B. F. Letson, Boston; A. A. Livermore, Woburn; Frank McGregor Newburyport; Mrs. Thomas Motley, Jr., Hyde Park; Carl Olsen, Northampton; Harry Quint, Boston; Miss Eleanor Raymond, Boston; J. Hamden Robb, Boston; Harold Rugg, Hanover, N. H.; F. W. Ruzicka, Chatham, N. J.; Harold Ryan, Cambridge; Herman Schenkle, Madbury, N. H.; Miss Dorothy Sharples, Boston; Raymond E. Smith, Melrose; Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, Dover; Professor Clark L. Thayer, Amherst; Mrs. Hollis Webster, Lexington; Wilfred Wheeler, Hatchville; Joseph Winsock, Newport, R. I.; John Wister, Philadelphia; Richardson Wright, New York City; and C. Zandbergen of Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Flag Salute Law Modification Is Denied by Senate

Despite religious scruples which prevent members of the Jehovah's Witnesses from saluting the flag, their children must perform this ceremony in public schools or suffer punishment which may even include confinement in reform schools

This situation continued today as the result of Massachusetts Senate action killing a bill to amend the flag salute and pledge of allegiance law to exempt from its provisions those children with religious scruples against such ceremony. The bill was sponsored by the Jehovah's Witnesses.

During the debate Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Education, in favoring the bill, stated the exemption would prevent a group of children from becoming martyrs by being expelled from school and possibly committed to reform schools.

Senator William P. Grant (D) of Fall River, however, argued that this exemption would lead to further demands for additional exemptions.

During the same session, the Senate concurred with the House in passing to be engrossed a bill authorizing the State Department of Public Utilities to permit the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway to operate a bus line between Fall River and Park Square, Boston. At present passengers on Fall River-Boston busses must change to the Boston Elevated Railway at Ashmont Station. The City Council several times has refused to permit extension of the line to Park Square so that changes would be unnecessary.

Boston Senators pleaded that home rule in this situation should not be taken away from the City of Boston.

The Senate also concurred with the House in passing to be engrossed a bill making March 17, Evacuation Day, a legal holiday in Suffolk County. For several years such legislation has been sought without success. Only the formal enactment of the bill by the House and Senate and the Governor's signature is necessary to make the legislation law.

An adverse committee report on legislation to limit real estate taxation to $32 per $1,000 valuation was accepted in the Senate.

In the House an adverse committee report on a bill to force electric companies to furnish electric light bulbs to consumers for half cost was accepted.

Bill for Taxing U. S. Wages Urged

Before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today appeared Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, favoring his bill to provide for state taxation of the wages and salaries of Federal employees and for the taxation of securities of the Federal government.

Commissioner Long stated he filed the legislation as "an anchor to the windward in the event the Federal government taxes employees of the State government and its sub-divisions and the securities of those governments."

He pointed out that legislation to this effect now pending in Congress has been put before the United States Supreme Court to determine whether the Federal government can tax such salaries and securities.

Commissioner Long wants passage of his bill at this session of the Legislature so that the State can immediately tax Federal salaries and securities if the Federal Government does likewise in taxing State and municipal salaries and securities.

In opposition to the Tax Commissioner's program was Charles M. Rogerson, representing the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, who termed unconstitutional a provision in the bill which increases from 6 to 10 per cent the tax on net incomes on banks. Mr. Rogerson said that National banks may be taxed only by permission of Congress which has confined such taxation to levies not higher than that placed on other business corporations. He declared a 10 per cent tax would exceed Congressional limit and therefore be unconstitutional.

Connecticut Assembly Lags As Job Issue Holds Floor

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9—With one third of its time gone, the Connecticut General Assembly is far behind its recent predecessors in the amount of business done, and is already facing the prospect of a terrific jam before the Constitution forces adjournment early in June.

Although the Assembly has been sitting four days a week instead of the customary three days, fewer bills have been reported from committee than in other sessions, fewer hearings have been held, and fewer measures sent to the Governor for his signature. Only one of the big controversial issues of the session has come to the floor, and that is far from settled.

Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, in his campaign speeches, called for an end to the job-mongering that has marked legislative sessions in Connecticut. One of the first bills presented with the Governor's approval was a measure forbidding members of the House and Senate to accept positions as county commissioners, state executives or minor court judges while they hold their legislative seats. The General Assembly has devoted more time and more oratorical effort to this simple bill than any yet to come before it in this session.

Adopted in the Republican House, the bill went to the Senate. Democrats combined with two recalcitrant Republicans, both job holders under the present system, to amend the bill so that it would forbid legislators from taking any job whatsoever in any court. If the Republicans wanted reform, said the Democrats, let them make it a real reform. The House declined to vote on the amendment and sent the bill to conference.

If the Senate amendment becomes law it would affect Republican House Leader Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., an Assistant State's Attorney in the Hartford County Superior Court and Representative from Suffield.

* * *

Reorganization of the Connecticut State Government, major project for eight years of the Wilbur L. Cross administration, is getting dwindling support under Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. Plans for the reorganization and consolidation of four state departments that handle agricultural matters, one of the steps long advocated by Governor Cross, was debated at a public hearing of the General Assembly Reorganization Committee the other day. Four men in a group of 150 favored the plan. The rest registered their opposition.

Argument appeared to turn on a personal basis. Salaries offered to division chiefs under the proposed new plan would not attract the men who now head the four separate departments, it was stated, and their services would be lost. Heads of the four departments now receive $4,500 and $5,000 each. Division chiefs in the proposed consolidated department would be paid $3,000. The commissioner would get $7,500, considerably less than the heads of other major departments such as highway, welfare, public works, and labor.

Methodist Harmony Sought in Conclave

A caucus to determine New England's part in the uniting conference of the three Methodist churches, separated for more than 100 years, was held at 581 Boylston Street yesterday when delegates expected to attend the conclave in April voted to avoid determining on any candidates in advance in the interests of harmony of the churches that will be united under the name of Methodist Church.

Speakers at yesterday's meeting pointed out that there is a need for harmony in the delicate inter-relationships when the churches are welded under a single name and discipline, concessions having been made to all branches.

Commissioner Cuts Costs for Welfare

Members of the Legislative committee on Ways and Means, watchdogs of the State Treasury, were considerably startled today when Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, appeared before them with the unprecedented suggestion that nearly $1,000,000 be clipped from his own departmental budget.

Following Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's request for expenditure curtailment by deparptment heads, Mr. McCarthy proposed several reductions in his budget, including:

Reductions from $5,600,000 to $5,250,000 for temporary aid and transportation of indigent persons in 1939 and from $4,725,000 to $4,500,000 for the same purpose in 1940.

A cut from $350,000 to $335,000 in the item for "support of sick persons."

A cut from $268,370 to $254,370 in the appropriation for personal services in the Division of Aid and Relief.

A slash from $1,940,000 to $1,930,000 in the item for financing aid to dependent children.

Mr. McCarthy under questioning, assured the committee that these savings could be effected without injuring the service to the public. He said the reductions were recommended after an exhaustive study by himself and his assistants.

Boston Firemen to Test Value of Asbestos Suits

White asbestos suits permitting firemen to fight fires safely from the inside of buildings in many cases, will be given a trial shortly, Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly has announced. The rescue companies will be equipped with the new suits first. If they prove as satisfactory as is expected, the whole department may be provided with them later.

The suits cover firefighters from head to foot. With this protection against flames the men can enter burning buildings and carry out rescues otherwise impossible.

Municipal Utility Pays Town's Bills

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., March 9 (AP) —The municipally-owned electric plant and water works of this village of 1,500 persons will foot the bills for 1939—the people will be tax exempt.

That was the decision of voters last night after it was disclosed that, besides paying running expenses for a year, the electric plant also could set aside $8,000 to start a reserve fund of $50,000 for improvements to the plant and $5,000 for this year's hard surface road work.

The exemption would mean about $20 for the average home owner by the elimination of the unusually low rate effective last year. Based on the average Vermont tax, it would mean a saving of about $100.

The water department has been free from debt for two years.

The neighboring town of St. Johnsbury—a community of 10,000—was shown at its annual meeting virtually to be debtless. A debt of $28,000 was offset by a reserve fund of $35,000. The town debt dropped from $101,000 to $28,000 in the past 10 years and the $35,000 in reserve piled up during the same period.

Morgan Memorial Breaks Record for Open House

All records for the number of visitors inspecting the activities of the Morgan Memorial were broken yesterday, according to officials. In this plant needy men are able to help themselves by repairing all sorts of furniture and household equipment collected by the Memorial.

The entire plant with its workshops, dormitories, recreation rooms, stores, nurseries and offices is open to the public this week in the annual Open House.

Farewells Made To Old Courtroom

After 47 years of service to the Commonwealth, the Supreme Judicial Courtrooms in Pemberton Square were officially closed today. A short farewell speech was delivered on the occasion by Chief Justice Fred T. Field, nephew of the Chief Justice Walbridge Abner Field, who opened the rooms in 1892.

"I understand there are no more cases at the close of the sitting today," said Chief Justice Field. "I will announce when the next sitting will be in the new courthouse. As this will be the last sitting in this courtroom, I think we should say a few words of farewell to it.

"I think this courtroom has been occupied for 47 years and I rather feel that we are surrounded by a crowd of witnesses. I think 27 justices have sat on this bench in this 47 years. Of them, prior to the present Chief Justice, there have been four Chief Justices—Field, who opened hearings in this room; Holmes, whose reputation is international; Knowlton, who is known as a very great justice; and the late Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, who presided here for more than half the period this room was occupied."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth" presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2. No performance tomorrow. Last week.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton and Walter Abel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"Three Cities," dramatization of Sholem Asch's novel. Presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Annabel Takes a Tour." 4, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Crime Takes a Holiday." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10.

Capitol Theater, Allston—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. Daily at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. 2:09, 5:07, 8:10. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:45, 6:45, 9:58. Tomorrow: "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Also "Magnificent Obsession," starring Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Navy Secrets," with Fay Wray. 10:40 a. m., 2:35, 6:25. Also Bruce Cabot in "Homicide Bureau." 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. Stage: RKO Variety Show. Gus Van and Joe Besser. 1:15, 5:05, 8:55.

Exeter—
John Carroll and Mary Korman in "I Am a Criminal." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris.

South Station Theater—
"Swingtime in the Movies," Floyd Gibbons's Thrill Story, "High Peril," "Underwater Track Meet at Silver Springs, Florida," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." Fenway: 1:15, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmallon," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Cafe Society" with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor McLaglen, Wendy Barrie and Chester Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Repertory—
"The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "There Goes the Groom," with Gene Raymond.

Tremont—
"Men are Not Gods," "Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Trans-Lux—
"South Riding," featuring Ann Todd, Edmund Gwenn and Ralph Richardson. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Newsreel Digest," 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6:20, 8:45. Tomorrow: Gracie Fields in "Smiling Along."

Normandie—
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy." Tomorrow: "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. Also "Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew.

Uptown—
"The Lady Vanishes," featuring Paul Lukas. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Also "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Zaza," with Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. Also "The Great Man Votes."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert of Chamber music given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory Alumni Association. Recital Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library Lecture Hall—
Illustrated lecture by Gardner Campbell on "Tramping the Ridgepole of the White Mountains." 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fishing Boat Figures Large Among Maine Coast Islanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Along the Maine coast there are said to be 1,300 islands, big and little, inhabited and uninhabited. The Sea Coast Mission folks at Bar Harbor estimate at least 20,000 persons are living "offshore" this winter. Many summer cottage owners who are out of work have either closed or rented their city homes and remained on the islands for the winter.

Dozens of cottages have been made habitable for cold weather by liberal use of tar or building paper, and plenty of firewood for stoves and fireplaces. Fuel is cheap on the islands and the man with nothing much to do until business improves rather enjoys cutting it and hauling it home. There is always plenty of driftwood for those who gather it from shores.

But, of course, the fisherfolk are the most resourceful residents.

Seldom is there a winter severe enough to coat the clam flats with ice thick enough to prevent digging. And clams are a cheap and palatable food. Fishermen will always supply the winter sojourner from the city with a cod, haddock or cusk for a trifling sum. Even lobsters may be had as cheap as 15 to 20 cents a pound.

How the native fisher folk love their small motor fishing boats. Although the market is poor most of the time the sea at least furnishes them with much of their food. Fishing is the one thing they know how to do.

The fisherman on an island depends on his boat for nearly everything. It carries him to and from the fishing grounds or on the round of his lobster trap lines. In it he bears his catch to market. If the wife wishes to call on friends or relatives at some other island or on the mainland, the fisherman piles in the family and transports them. Incidentally "nighboring" offshore has become much easier than it was when sails or oars were the motive power. The motor boat is the fisherman's greatest blessing. It has lessened the rigors of his calling; made his hours of work shorter.

Next to his wife and family the fisherman's boat is his dearest possession. I have watched a lobsterman and gill-netter back safely from a rough trip outside where a breakdown might have spelled disaster, cover his faithful motor for the night with a tenderness a mother might show covering her baby. I have seen him look as proudly, as affectionately, at a dirty, smelly Hampton, decks and thwarts encased in fish scales, bilge sloshing with water and engine oil, as he might look at his only son.

Then I have seen him clamber over the side into his landing skiff and before shoving away lean over and pat the dirty side affectionately with calloused hand. To him the dingy, odiferous hull was a sentient thing. That's what true boat love is to the fisherman.

A. E.

Judge Puts Finger on Idleness In Boy's Brief Career of Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9—Judge G. Frederick Frost of the Superior Court recently obtained firsthand information on what leads boys to a career of crime by interrogating a 16-year-old boy brought before him for sentence for the theft of 14 automobiles.

The Jurist learned the boy did not attend school and was unemployed. Here's the boy's day, and his story:

11 a. m. Out of bed and breakfast.

11:30-1. Read Western stories.

1 p. m. Went to visit his friends. "Most of the time we hung around in the afternoon or went to a show. Our folks would give us money now and then."

6 p. m. Supper.

6:30-12m. "At night we would go around looking to see if we could get a few cars. We'd get one and if it wasn't any good, we'd see if we could get another."

Judge Frost commented: "It confirms my belief that a boy should be in school or at work."

New Group Plans Aid to Democracy

The power of the newly-formed Descendants of the American Revolution is going to depend upon "how much people are thinking about what democracy means." This is the opinion of Mrs. Helen Tufts Bailie, of Cambridge, who was expelled from the Daughters of the American Revolution ten years ago for condemning its "black list" and who now heads the sponsors of the new organization.

Stuart Chase and Dr. Sherwood Eddy, both mentioned in the "black list," are co-sponsors with Mrs. Bailie of the Descendants. They will form a Boston unit next Thursday at the home of Mrs. E. Sohier Welch in Louisburg Square. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church of New York—also mentioned in the Daughters' list of "pacifists," "socialists," and "communists"—is on the advisory board of the new organization.

"This movement has been simmering under the surface for some time," said Mrs. Bailie, yesterday. "Because of the present confusion in people's minds about free speech and assembly, it seems imperative that we should do our part to reaffirm the democratic principles. We feel, as do many descendants of whose who participated in the American revolution, that we owe something to our ancestors, that we should try to make their ideals a living force in the world today. It's a sort of noblesse oblige."

Front Against Dictators Advised

Since August, 1937, Thomas Mann, German author in voluntary exile, has been urging democracies towards a militant stand against dictatorships.

In his talk at Ford Hall last night he reaffirmed the need for such a stand if Americans wish to see celebrated "The Coming Victory of Democracy." It is only because of the stiffened attitude of democracies that the ambitions of dictators have of late become almost "frozen," Dr. Mann observed.

Particularly eloquent on democracy, Dr. Mann characterized it as the "political expression of Christianity," and emphasized his belief that if democracy is to be defended and maintained, genuine self-sacrifice must be practiced by individual citizens.

In reply to a question from the balcony as to how Americans should regard the activities of the German-American Bunds, Dr. Mann said that he believed the rise of dictatorship in Germany came about because Germans did not take the Nazis seriously until they stormed into power. Their activities were laughed at, and permitted to flourish. Then came the Revolution.

Pianist Prefers Marbles to Dolls

If you want to know how to be a marbles champion, an honor student, and appear as a concert pianist—all at the age of seven—then Sylvia Zaremba of Chicopee, Mass., is the person to see.

Sylvia made her debut as a concert pianist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston last night on the occasion of the orchestra's first concert. She played Mozart's 55-page A Major Concerto entirely from memory. Mozart, Mendelssohn, Yehudi, Menuhin, Jascha Heifetz and Joseph Hofmann all made their first concert appearances as children.

Only a week ago, Nadia Boulanger, the eminent French musician and teacher, heard Sylvia play and described her as "very gifted, musically."

While not aware of her talents, Sylvia is apparently not precocious about them. She is an honor student at a Chicopee public school. In her spare time, she reads mature novels and books about music, practices some three hours daily, and plays marbles. She is not interested in dolls.

Sylvia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Zaremba of Chicopee.

New Bedford Scallops Capital

With its glories as the center of New England's whaling industry settling back into the mellow glow of history, New Bedford is now in a fair way to becoming the sea scallop capital of the northeast coast. It accounted for about three quarters of the rapidly growing Massachusetts production of this ocean floor delicacy in the past two years, according to a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

As recently as 1935, Massachusetts production of sea scallops was only slightly more than 100,000 bushels. In 1937 it had risen to four times that amount with a value of about $470,000, and in 1937 it rose 10 per cent more.

The average price received by the fishermen for their sea scallops in 1938 was $1.20 a gallon. Most of the bivalves are collected by special draggers on Georges Bank and offshore grounds.

Incoming Craft Reports High Sea

Buffetted by mountainous seas and roaring gales for 10 days in what Capt. Robert A. Smith, the skipper, said was the roughest Atlantic crossing he had ever experienced, the American Merchant of the United States Lines arrived in Boston today three days behind schedule. Three times, Captain Smith said, he was forced to heave to—once for 15 hours. In another period of 24 hours the ship managed to make only 56 miles.

The American Merchant brought 34 passengers from London including one small boy, Robert Grey, son of Roland Grey of Cambridge, a Boston attorney, who had spent 10 months at a school in a London suburb.

Three More Called In Tax Evasion Cases

Continuing the Federal drive for indictment of 20 to 25 locally prominent business men and politicians charged with failure to file income tax returns in sums amounting to $100,000, Harry N. Leen, Assistant to the United States Attorney General, today called three more witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury.

Charges spring from investigations of tax returns conducted during the last two to three years by Mr. Leen and a staff which included representatives of the Internal Revenue Division. A thorough cleanup is promised by Mr. Leen.

Better Buy the Best

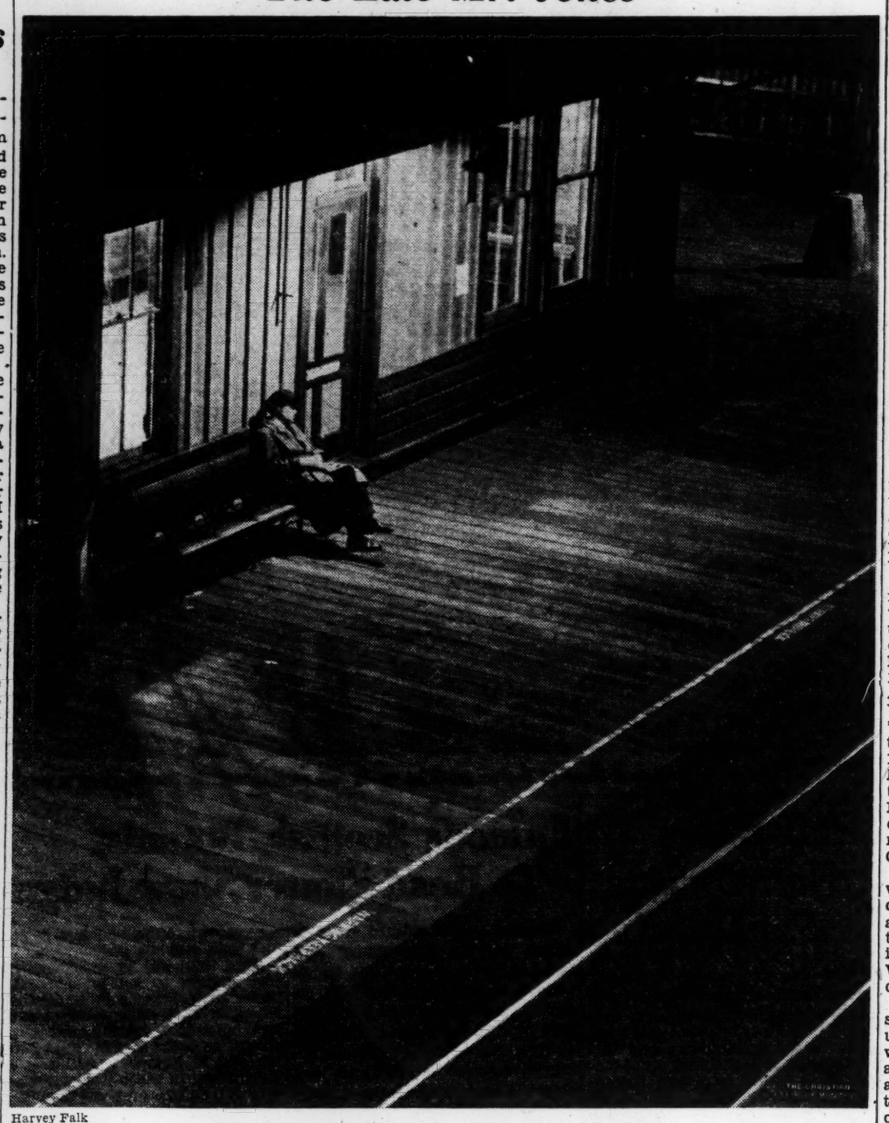
REYMOND'S Fine Variety BREADS

REYMOND'S Delicious DOUGHNUTS

REYMOND'S "All-American" POPCORN

Sold by All Independent Grocers

'The Late Mr. Jones'



Harvey Falk

Prize-Winning Photo in Zeiss Ikon Exhibit

The work of Harvey Falk, this was deemed the best picture in the competition section of the exhibit now on display at the Parker House, Boston.

Ski Enthusiasts Hope to See Jump Question Settled

Followers of ski jumping will scan results of jump competitions through the Middle West and Northwest in the hope that before the snows melt some meet will break the tie for Class A and open honors drawn by Reidar Andersen of Norway and Torger Tokle of the Norway Ski Club of New York, both of whom were awarded 227.2 points in the United States Eastern Championship last Sunday at Gilford, N. H.

Tokle was the star of the F. I. S. (International Ski Federation) tryout Feb. 26 at Berlin, N. H., and has won six first places and a second since his arrival in this country a little more than a month ago.

Andersen, on the other hand, comes here as winner in the past three winters of the Norway and famous Holmenkollen championships. Since his arrival he has added the National (at St. Paul) and the Canadian championships to his imposing list. He is now on his way to Seattle.

In the scoring that determined their place on the Belknap Hill, Tokle recorded jumps of 220 and 210 feet and Andersen 210 and 204 feet.

Wildcats and Rattlesnakes Play Part in Week-End Skiing

Week end events which will send skiers racing out of Boston include two red letter programs, one for sideline analysts and one for participants en masse. The first is the fifth annual Appalachian Mountain Club invitation downhill race on Wildcat Trail, Pinkham Notch, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday, and the let's-ski-ourselves event is the opening at 3 Saturday afternoon of the new slopes and trails in Rattlesnake Ravine, North Conway, near the summit of Cranmore Mountain.

Entries for the race on Wildcat include college teams representing Amherst, Dartmouth, New Hampshire and Williams and club teams of the Schussverein, Ski Club Hochgebirge and Carcajou. The field is limited to 60 entrants and those who will be on the starting line include the leading club and college runners in this section, out for club and individual honors. Each contestant will run the trail twice, the total times of both runs comprising the score.

With the sun constantly rising higher and sheltered slopes at a premium for those now headed into the top of the season, Rattlesnake Ravine, North Conway's new development near the very top of the northeast side of Cranmore, promises to supplement Tuckerman Ravine, the Gulf of Slides, and other favored places for spring skiing.

May Ski in April

Tradition of the region has it that large quantities of snow drift into Rattlesnake Ravine during the winter months, and good skiing conditions should last well into April. Three new slopes have been cleared, two adjoining and the third connected by a short trail. On the largest slope a ski tow is being built. Several trails have been cut from the ravine to the top and bottom of the skimobile.

To eliminate the tiresome climbs involved in spring skiing, Rattlesnake Ravine skiers may ride for the first 3,000 feet (700ft. vertical) on the Skimobile Tramway which has been in operation all winter. From the upper station of the skimobile almost to the top of the mountain a new skiers' conveyance known as the skisleigh is in operation.

This is a huge log sled on which are seats for 20 people. It is pulled up a steep runway over the snow by a steel cable. A power plant at the top winds the steel cable on a drum. After the passengers have been unloaded, the cable unwinds and the skisleigh drops back for another load of skiers.

Lowell Thomas on Hand

As curtain raiser for this cause of celebration in the Eastern Slope Region Hannes Schneider will be on the air tomorrow night at 6:45, in Lowell Thomas' broadcast, which will be staged at the Eastern Slope Inn, North Conway. Mr. Thomas will interview the new president and director of the community-owned Hannes Schneider's Eastern Slope Ski School.

Harold J. Piper

Reidar Andersen — Torger Tokle

They are tied for ski-jumping honors as the result of last Sunday's events in the United States Eastern Championship at Gilford, N. H., each being credited with 227.2 points.

Wellesley Shows Unusual Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 9—An unusual rare book collection is on display now at the Wellesley College Library. It is entitled "A Chronological Record of the Development of the Printed Book, as illustrated by Fifteenth Century Books owned by Wellesley College." It is remarkable for the sixty-six well preserved examples of early printing. Printing's discovery is generally accredited to Gutenberg in the middle of the fifteenth century.

One of the gems of the collection are three pages which comprise the entire book of Amos, taken from a copy of the renowned Gutenberg Bible (1450-1455). It is in double column page printed in Latin in large Gothic characters.

Another old exhibit is a page from the first dated Bible, printed at Mainz in 1462. Another is a page from the first edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, printed by the renowned William Caxton.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2:45 p. m., Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

Harvard Club Of Worcester To Mark Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 9—The Harvard Club of Worcester will celebrate its 35th anniversary by a dinner and large get-together of Harvard Clubs and Harvard men throughout New England at the Hotel Bancroft, tomorrow night. A reception before the dinner will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Washburn, 253 Salisbury Street.

Harvard Clubs of Boston, Quincy, Belmont, Lynn, Andover, Providence, the Connecticut Valley, the Berkshires, and Clubs of Vermont, New Hampshire and Bangor, Maine, and others will send delegations or individual representatives.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill as representative of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Dean George Chase, representing Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Dean James McC. Landis of Harvard Law School will be guest speakers.

The head table will look like a roll-call of the Class of 1914, which will celebrate its twenty-fifth reunion in Cambridge next June. Not only are Governor Saltonstall and Dr. Conant members of the Class of 1914, but the vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs is a Worcester man, John S. Tomajan, '14. Mr. Tomajan was President of the Harvard Club of Worcester in 1935. Because he now represents New England clubs on the Executive Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the dinner will take on the complexion of a regional meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The Harvard Club of Worcester was organized as the direct result of the efforts of Samuel H. Longley, a practicing attorney, who sometime in 1903, sent out notices of invitation to all Harvard men in Worcester County, to meet in the office of Charles M. Thayer.

This meeting, which brought a surprise turn-out of 125 men, led up to the first annual dinner on a winter's night in 1904. It took place at the Worcester Club, and in the absence of Senator George F. Hoar, the first President of Harvard Club of Worcester, the distinguished Stephen Salisbury, of the Class of 1856, presided. Mr. Longley had been made the first secretary.

Five years later, under the Presidency of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, '74, an annual scholarship fund was established. This provided expenses for a year's tuition at Harvard and has been consistently awarded in subsequent years to the young man who by reason of character, ambition, physical ability and school record gave, in the judgment of the Club's scholarship committee, the greatest promise of future success. The awarding of these scholarships was the motive behind the original plan for a Harvard Club of Worcester, and down the years this purpose has been kept clear, to the overshadowing even of social activities.

That worth-while results have been accomplished is attested by the many acknowledgments of appreciation from the boys themselves who have enjoyed the honor of holding these scholarships.

Last year and this year the Harvard Club of Worcester has been headed by Harold H. Hartwell, '13. The Secretary-Treasurer is Chester W. Cook, '19.

Club Leader

Harold H. Hartwell

President of the Harvard Club of Worcester.

Furlong on 'Lawrence'

Present conditions in Palestine will be presented in an illustrated lecture by Col. C. Wellington Furlong, author and lecturer, at the Boston City Club, tonight at 7:45. The speaker will discuss "Lawrence of Arabia, King-maker of the Desert."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the latest published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Electrical transcription program, Sunday, March 26, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 10

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Townsend Plan Hearing Given At State House

Close to 800 advocates of the Townsend Plan for old-age pensions went to the Massachusetts State House today for the annual hearing of the plan by a committee of the Legislature.

Interest in the hearing this year was heightened by the fact that the Committees on Rules and Constitutional Law, which sat jointly, had before them a recommendation from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that the Legislature ask Congress to consider the plan upon the floor of the national legislative body.

The crowd of pension advocates burst out into mingled cheers, boos, and hisses when a member of the Rules Committee brought up a proposal for an Amendment to the Federal Constitution to "make sure" the plan is legal.

William H. McMasters, former Gubernatorial candidate of the Townsend National Recovery Party, opposed an amendment as unnecessary and said that Dr. Francis Townsend, founder of the plan, also opposed it.

Also before the Committees was a plan asking Congress not only to consider, but to vote into law, the Townsend Plan. Mr. McMasters asked the Legislature to approve this measure rather than that of Governor Saltonstall. The Legislature last year did pass such a measure.

Clear Sky and Cold Reported Coming

Today's snow, which is general over New England and New York State, will probably turn to rain late this afternoon, as Greater Boston temperatures hover around the freezing point, G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the United States Department of Agriculture's Weather Bureau in Boston, declared at noon. The rain is expected to stop tonight.

Tomorrow will be generally fair and colder, with moderate to fresh southeast and south winds, shifting to northwest. Snow may continue, however, in Maine and the Maritime Provinces.

Subzero temperatures were reported from some parts of New England last night, with 10 below recorded at Greenville, Maine.

The Coast Guard cutter Chelan sailed today, to begin the annual International Ice Patrol of the North Atlantic steamer lanes. It carried a number of stratosphere balloons, with automatic radio apparatus for furnishing data on upper air conditions.

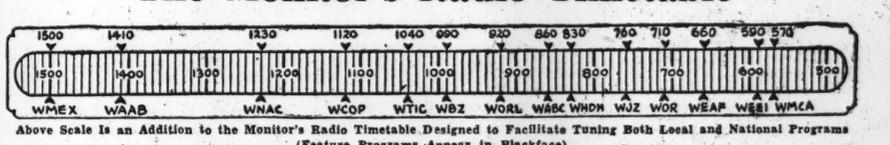
Station W1XAL

For Friday, March 10

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace," Ellis Huntington Dana.
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Aircraft Instruments," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Network Talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Sport reports	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Robert	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Aldrich Family;	'Frosted Foods': drama	Morley; Sheila Bar-	sic": concert	The Staley Players:
8:30 Abbott and Cos-	Eastman School Sym-	rett; Richard Haydn,	"Sinfonietta with Alfred	dramatization
8:45 tello; orchestra	phony Band	comedian; orchestra	Wallenstein	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	25th Anniv. of Coast	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Guard; talks; drama	Lionel Barrymore, R.	News commentator	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Taylor in "The Crimi-	Network speaker	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 teur hour	ing": Would a Federa-	nal Code"; orchestra	Network speaker	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Tune-Up Time":	tion of Democracies	Music Hall: Bing Crosby:	"Concert Revue": sym-	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Walter O'Keefe; A.	Save World Peace?"	Bob Burns; Frances	phony orch.; vocalists	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30 Kostelanetz' Orch.	"New England Talks It	Langford; Wm. Fraw-	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Four Clubmen	Over"	ley; orchestra	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather: music	News Service	Hockey comment	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 'The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Newton School Days"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; or-	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julie Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	Air"; "I Like Music"	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Dixieland Band	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballentine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Organ recital
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 'Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumer's program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Little Shaver": sk.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour: Dr. Walter Dam-	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	rosch, conductor	Piano soloist	"The Playgoer"
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	John Kiley, baritone
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Sport reports	
3:15 Religious program	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	
3:30 Music Hour: Key-	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	
3:45 board concert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	
4:00 Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Jack Harney, tenor
4:15 "Matinee Prom-	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 enade"; soprano	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salute to Bos-	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	ton	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather: sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Folk Singers	Golden Theater Group	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Rhapsody in Brass"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	Dance orchestra	Clef Club: male trio
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"Law Society Forum"	baritone; Frank Black's	Symphonic Strings: Al-	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	"Law Society Forum"	Orchestra; chorus	fred Wallenstein, cond.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles in	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	"People's Quiz Club"	"Success Stories"
9:15 Dashiell Ham-	vocalists: orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"	"Success Stories"
9:30 mett's "The Glass	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Gloomchasers": vocal-	"Front Page Drama"
9:45 Key"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	ists; orchestra	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dram-	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Station": drama	Network program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30 Columbia Concert	Network program	"Uncle Ezra"	Elizabeth, New Jersey,	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Orchestra	Network program	"Behind the Headlines"	Philharmonic Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather: music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	Network sports	"Day's End"

Boston Amusements—New Film, Art, Music, Plays

Ethel Waters in 'Mamba' Gives Full-Length Portrait

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A considerable number of playgoers who have seen Guthrie McClintic's production of "Mamba's Daughters" at the Empire Theater have been paying a second visit, the more fully to savor the performance of Ethel Waters in the central role of this drama of Negro plantation life. As designed by the authors, Dorothy and DuBose Heyward, Miss Waters' part of Hagar begins simply and quietly, as if it were to be just the laughable story of a shiftless, good-humored hulk of a Negro woman farm worker. But as the long record of her devotion to her daughter, Lissa, unfolds, covering a score of years, Hagar seizes increasingly upon the spectator's imagination. At the end Hagar has become heroic, an implacable figure of punishment for the cheap young sport who all but disrupts Lissa's life on the threshold of her success as a radio singer.

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Extraordinary though this transformation is, it proceeds by credible steps through the years. First glimpse of Hagar is a bit unpromising. There stands in the prisoner's dock in court a large slattern who is obviously not at all nimble mentally, her mouth set in a hard curve with the points set downward. In the course of Hagar's trial, for striking a man for not paying for the produce she is selling, extenuating circumstances are revealed. When it finally dawns upon Hagar that she is to be free, on condition that she keep away from town for five years, the ends of that mouth slowly go up into an expansive smile.

This was but the beginning of an evening's exemplification by Miss Waters of the fullness of expression possible to an actress who is concerned with the thoughts and emotions behind the part she is playing. The play as whole is a full-length portrait of a human being's discovery of herself through devotion to a single aim. Hagar's one thought is for the happiness of her daughter.

For nearly five years Hagar fulfills the conditions of her suspended sentence. Then one night when no one else will help a wounded man—that same cheap sport, Gilly—she drives with him to town where he receives hospital attention. She can't resist the pull to go to her mother's house, just to hold her daughter in her arms a few minutes. Miss Waters' acting in this scene surmounts every temptation to banality and mawkishness that lies within the material, because of her evident individuality of approach to the characterization as an expression of an experience partly actual and partly imagined. She has taken the whole of the part into scope of her own thoughts and emotions, giving it forth again as a completely realized character.

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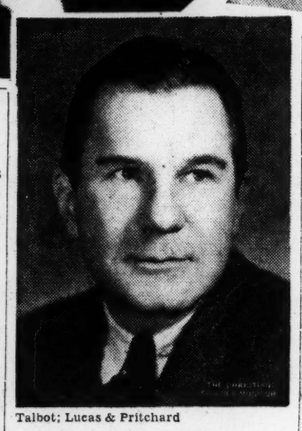
Hagar's five years of prison, penalty for violating her sentence suspension, pass in one of the act intervals of the play, and more years still until Lissa has achieved something of a name for herself as a singer. It is years since Hagar has seen her daughter, who knows nothing of her mother's years in prison. Now they meet almost casually when Lissa is on her way to a party. Inadvertently some one calls for Hagar to sing the song she brought back from prison. Lissa is not ashamed of her mother and Hagar sings "Lonesome Walls." It is much in the vein of the lament sung by Miss Waters in "As Thousands Cheer," but gains force from appropriateness of the setting. Lissa comes to know and respect her mother through that song, and when she goes out Hagar cannot look after her, so full is her heart.

In an ever-deepening vein the play proceeds, though there is never a heavy touch by Miss Waters upon her folk-play material. Hagar seems unaware that she is a tragic figure. The heartiness is there, the childish pleasure in her first new dress in years and the blissful knowledge that her savings of $800 or more are to go to help her daughter to become a singer in New York. That sum in itself means nothing more to her than if it had been a dollar, so simple are her own wants, so large is her joy in giving. Like the woman of the parable of the widow's mite, she gives all that she has.

Miss Waters has made the part so much her own that the effect is one of continual improvisation within the definite frame of the authors' lines and business for the part. There is largeness in all that she does, a progression of the fulness of knowledge that is Hagar's at the end when she distributes her small possessions among her friends and walks out of the store and out of the lives of them all, having made sure that there would be no further cloud upon Lissa's life. In the ending there is exaltation for the audience, that true effect of tragic refreshment. As Miss Waters takes the curtain calls it is as if she were grateful to all who had come to the play. Here she manifests her kinship as an artist with many another first-rate player whose sincerity is so complete that it carries beyond the frame of the play.

E. C. S.



Talbot; Lucas & Pritchard

They're All in 'Skylark'

Lee Patrick, Donald Cook (above), and Glenn Anders, supporting Gertrude Lawrence in the new play by Samson Raphaelson which opens at the Shubert Theater Monday evening.

A Circus From Hollywood

A company which includes W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy, and Edgar Bergen might be called a three ring circus. But "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," the film which brings these three great men to the screen at the Keith Memorial, is modest. It sets its story against a small-time tent show which is so much harassed by sheriffs that Mr. Fields spends much of his time dodging summonses.

Mr. Fields, you understand, is the proprietor of the show. A very hard pressed manager he is too. For besides being pursued by process servers he has Master McCarthy snapping at his heels. So his progress through the story is marked by sudden alarms and quick disguises. He may turn his back on the camera looking his usual smooth-faced self, and when he looks round again be equipped with old-fashioned handlebar moustaches and a heavy German accent. It's no wonder the deputies never quite catch up with him.

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But he is almost as unable to cope with Master McCarthy. It may be a splinter from the McCarthy frame that foils him. Or a sudden shower from an elephant egged on by the McCarthy chatter that halts him in his tracks. It might halt an even more determined man. Mr. Fields almost has his revenge when he cuts the rope on a captive balloon, and Mr. Bergen and his protégé take an unexpected trip aloft. But leave it to them to have a parachute handy, and to drop some sand bags where they will confound the circus proprietor.

Where the film is weakest is in its story. Frankly, there isn't very much of a plot. It is just about enough to explain the presence of the principal players, Bergen and McCarthy, it seems, are on the Fields pay roll. The latter would like nothing better than to discharge them. But Mr. Bergen falls in love with the boss's daughter, and she reciprocates. There is a minor complication when she plans to marry a rich man so that she can pay off her father's debts. But Mr. Fields has hardly been introduced to her fiancé's family before that becomes impossible.

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The latter sequence is one of the amusing spots in the film, with Mr. Fields insulting the gentry right and left with a minimum of effort. For the rest, the humor depends on his varied assortment of tricks, and the antics of Bergen and McCarthy. Another Bergen dummy is introduced in the person of Mortimer Snerd, a dull-witted youth who makes an amusing foil to the livelier McCarthy. Constance Moore is the boss's daughter. Thurston Hall, Mary Forbes, Edward Brophy, and Arthur Hohl are among the others in the cast.

As a whole it could hardly be numbered among the masterpieces of Field's humor. Or of Bergen-McCarthy wit, either, for that matter. But it serves as pleasant entertainment.

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The second film on the bill, "Beauty for the Asking," is a triangle story that takes its title from the beauty business in which many of the scenes are laid. It considers the case of a woman of wealth who marries a handsome philanderer, and the ambitious beautician to whom he had been engaged. Eventually his worthlessness is discovered by both women, but not until the audience has been informed of many secrets—which may or may not be reliable—of the way in which the beauty business prospers. Frieda Inescort, Inez Courtney, Leona Maricle and Frances Mercer are in the cast.

E. F. M.

At Federal Art Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street, there are on view pictures by Charles L. Heinz, Charles Kaeselau, and Vernon Smith.

This trio seems especially harmonious. The painters work differently in the water color medium, but all three possess freshness in handling and are calculating in their approach.

Charles Kaeselau contributes some swiftly portrayed pictures of Cape Cod landscapes. Of the three, he is probably the freest in application of paint. Water color for him is less the fluid medium than it is quickly applied brushwork which sums up in large strokes the features of a scene. Mr. Kaeselau articulates his colors so that they will impart a vibrant quality to the surface. Often he leaves white patches of paper in the wake of the not too full brush. His pictures are notable for vivacity.

Mr. Heinz combines tempera with water color, and he achieves some very appealing illusory effects. He, too, believes in the abbreviated method, but he differs from Mr. Kaeselau in his effort to achieve more articulation in the feeling of atmosphere. He is experimental in spirit and undertakes novel and difficult effects. His pictures in the WPA Exhibition show an interesting departure from earlier methods, and make us curious about subsequent developments in his work as an aquarellist.

Vernon Smith has always been an outstanding artist in our midst, notable for complete independence in his painting style. We recall his rendition of views of Cape Cod, in which he has experimented with translucent color, often pleasing in its vitreous quality. Mr. Smith has always been partial to considerations of design, and his recent work shown in this exhibition establishes more firmly his devotion to well-ordered design. He is less inclined to dense color, more interested in translucency. His color is less distinct, more pallid and pearly, while the strong lineaments stand out more forcefully than ever. Outstanding is "Wharf-Rock Harbor" done in thin oil, a beautifully wrought and imposing picture.

Mr. Smith handles his oil on gesso as though it had the properties of water color. It is pleasant to see an artist working towards clarification and depth in the manner of Mr. Smith. Artistic values are coming to the fore in his work as he perceives with greater insight the special qualities which lie in paint and in line. His method differs from that of his two co-exhibitors in its calculated and carefully wrought character. Mr. Heinz and Mr. Kaeselau both hold forth in the expansive and expressive manner which water color permits.

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Vose Galleries

There are three one-man displays at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. They include oils, water colors, and drawings by Roy Mason, N. A., Arthur C. Kapp, and Julia Barbour.

Mr. Mason's pictures show a blend of two impulses found occasionally in contemporary painters, impressionism and decoration. He works deliberately for concise washes of pigment which will tell with stenographic accuracy the shape and color and character of a surface. But he is not content with clear recording, for, that done, he will deliberately swing his brush into scallops and fanciful patterns. The pattern is well indicated and the spectator perceives an implied web which draws together all the elements of the picture.

Among Mr. Mason's subjects are scenes of Vermont, some of which are imbued with a picturesque serenity that for many people is the most desirable quality in painting.

Arthur C. Knapp shows several scenes in oil, including some strong portrayals of Mount Katahdin, Maine. His palette is more restricted than that of Mr. Mason, for he holds to cool tints of gray and blue, and to a restrained mood. Mr. Mason leans toward richer and warmer and more romantic colors.

Julia Barbour devotes her energies to the portrayal of horses. The equine subject is a favorite among artists and has been as far back as pre-history. Miss Barbour works with a lithographic pencil and draws the forms of her models firmly and concretely, with emphasis upon sturdy bulk or supple movements. Among her models are some horses of the Boston police.

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Copley Society

Bessie J. Howard is current exhibitor at the Copley Society. All the pictures shown are portraits.

Miss Howard holds to conventional poses, and often arranges her sitters in frontal composition. She dwells upon facial expression and personal traits of character and she excels in depicting children, whose especially engaging qualities she records subtly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston City Club

In the art gallery of the Boston City Club there is on exhibition a collection of oils painted by Henry Curtis Ahl, Jr. The small gallery has a definite outdoor feeling with these clear and effectively executed depictions. Mr. Ahl paints the sea, sweeping sand dunes, the cloud-filled skies. He paints the outdoors in spring and autumn. Throughout there is a personal joy or contentment expressed in color, in pattern, in the character of the imagery. Mr. Ahl works swiftly and impressionistically. One of the outstanding exhibits is a lyrically painted view, "Toward Mt. Washington." Mr. Ahl's pictures vary in dimensions, and grade down from good-sized canvases to miniature sketches.

'King Arthur'—The Dance Side

The Harvard-Radcliffe production of the Dryden-Purcell opera, "King Arthur," at Lowell House Dining Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, under the auspices of the Lowell House Musical Society, involves a large cast in chorus, orchestra, dramatic group, and ballet.

The seventeenth century was one of the greatest centuries in English dancing. On the stage, the influence of Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones threw a rich reflection over the art of the dance. As Francis Beaumont, the partner of Fletcher, says, "The dance likewise was of the same strain, and the dancers expressed every one their part so naturally and aptly."

At the same time, the technique of historical theatrical dancing as we know it was developing along certain nicely defined and exact rulings—for example, the turning outward of the legs from the hip, and insistence on the firmly braced, taut knee, whenever possible.

In "King Arthur" in the pastoral scene, there are two rigaudons—"the nimble, the sprightly rigaudon"—one for men, the other for girls. This dance, although of French origin, had a great vogue in England, and the English national dance, the hornpipe, is a "rigaudon" pure and simple. The concluding dance, the chaconne, was a frequent finale of English balls, masques, and operas. It is of Spanish origin, and has delicate exoticism, adapted, of course, in England, to the national temperament. It is performed slowly, and with dignity, the dance form following the musical form, with a simple statement of solemn character, increasing in interest with successive variations.

The Radcliffe Dance Group started its present career a year ago last October. It develops technically along modern lines, and its part in this production is an attempt to prove it possible to adjust any good technique to any ends that are presented to it. The end that is here before them is the production of seventeenth-century dance movement with integrity toward the period.

"Period" dance movement has been one of the special studies of their teacher, Katharine Schroeder, and with the exception of the scene in the enchanted wood, the movements are as authentic as are known today. The dancing in the enchanted wood has been treated more freely. The choregraphy throughout is by Miss Schroeder.

Designs for Theaters Shown

The Museum of Modern Art in New York announces an exhibition of prize winning architectural designs for a Festival Theater and Fine Arts building projected for the campus of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va. The competition, from which the winning designs have been selected, was held by the American National Theater and Academy from Nov. 15, 1938 to the end of January, 1939. The specifications for the building were extremely complex yet 126 designs were received from all parts of the country.

The prize winners are:

First prize: Erro Saarinen, Ralph Rapson and Frederic James, Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich; second and third prizes, Philip L. Goodwin and Edward D. Stone, associated architects, of New York City; honorable mention, Richard Neutra, Los Angeles, Calif., Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter, Jr., Boston, Bissell Alderman and William Hartmann, Cambridge, Mass., Henry E. Hebbeln, Cranbrook Academy of Art, Blomfield Hills, Mich., William Rice Amon, New York City.

The competition is the first step in the campaign of the American National Theater and Academy to encourage the building of beautiful and technically efficient theaters as community centers all over the country. These buildings, adapted in different parts of the country to the specific needs and advantages of the locality, would not only be centers for all the arts but would fill a need for adequate theaters to house Broadway's theatrical stars and companies, which takes to the road after their New York seasons.

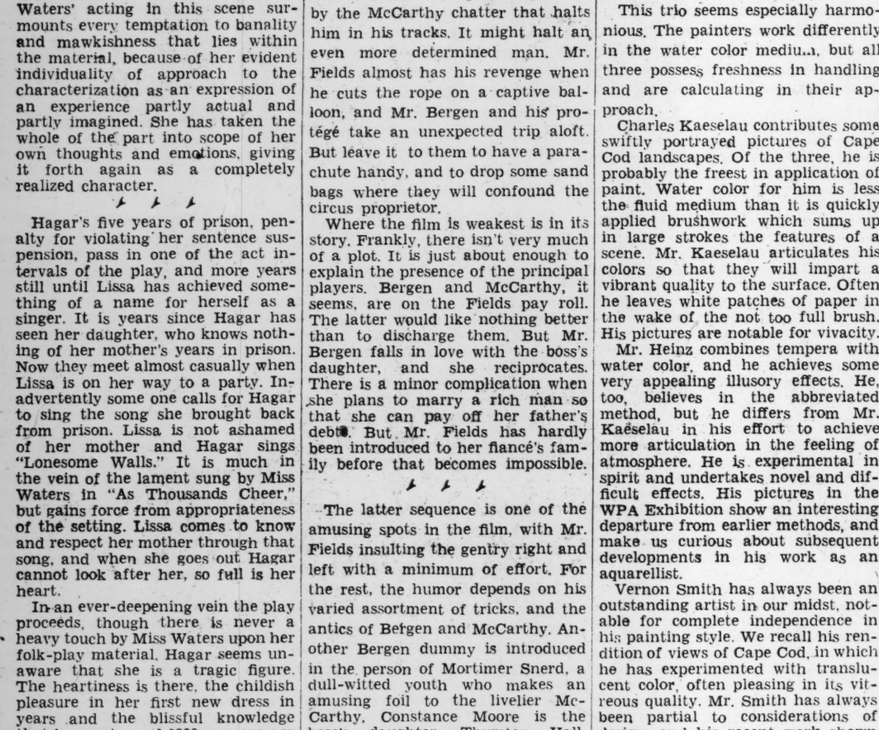
In many good-sized cities the theaters have been converted into motion picture houses, and in such cities where playhouses are still available their architecture is often so misconceived that New York stage sets must be cut up or used only in part. Exits and entrances must be juggled to the disadvantage of the play, and stars and company are hampered by inadequate backstage space and facilities.

Theater architectural design, even up to the present time, it is said, runs into two principal difficulties: (1) tradition, stretching back with little change to theaters built in the time of the Commedia dell'Arte; (2) builder ignorance of architecture, particularly in relation to the practical needs of theater production.

An example of inadequate architectural planning for theater needs is cited in a theater in a large city not more than two hours' train ride from New York. This theater houses New York productions, sometimes in tryout and oftener in tours. The theater was almost completed before its builders realized that dressing rooms were needed. There was no more space on the site, and building had progressed too far to make changes. It was necessary, therefore, to buy a building back of the theater and to equip it with dressing rooms, connecting them with the theater by a tunnel.

In New York City, it is said, one of the large theaters, in constant use for high class productions, was designed without a box office. This omission was remedied at the last moment by inserting a small "cave" under the stairs.

Wagnerian Master and Servant



Lauritz Melchior as Tristan and Herbert Janssen (Seated) as Kurwenal

In the Metropolitan Opera Company's "Tristan and Isolde" to be done at the Boston Opera House

Producer-Star

Maurice Schwartz

Appearing in "Three Cities" at the Majestic Theater.

Anna Sokolow Wins New York Praise

Anna Sokolow, who with her Dance Unit will dance in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, March 31, under the auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group and the American League for Peace and Democracy, is a young modern dancer formerly of Martha Graham's Group.

In recent years she has worked with her own group, and was among the first three beneficiaries of the Bennington Fellowships in 1937.

Her recent concert at the Alvin Theater, New York, won critical approbation.

"The chief item of the evening," said John Martin in the New York Times, "was a long work called 'Façade — Exposizione Italiana,' which was first produced at the Bennington Festival in 1937 and has not been seen here previously. It is a skillful work, unquestionably the best thing Miss Sokolow has done for her group. Her gift of satirical statement shines through it continually, and always with a restraint that gives it a particularly delicate edge. As a counterweight she supplies great power and dignity in her own role of a character called the Citizen. The work is an indictment of official fascist pride in culture, athletic prowess, maternity; and depicts the potential rebellion of the citizenry when it seeks to penetrate beneath these glowing surfaces."

According to the Herald Tribune, the composition is divided into five parts: "Spectacle," "Belle Arte," "Giovanezza," "Prix Femina," and "Fantasmagoria."

Other new works on this program, some of which will no doubt be performed in Boston, were Miss Sokolow's solos, "The Exile," and "The Street," the latter an addition to one of her older numbers, "Case History No. ——."

Of "The Exile," John Martin writes that it "contains some lovely lyric passages against a background of suggested tragedy, and the music arranged by Alex North from Palestinian folk sources and sung by Arno Tanny has exactly the right character. Unfortunately, there is also an entirely unnecessary poem, full of forced imagery and badly read, that succeeds in all but destroying the rest of the work. With this eliminated, it should become a valuable addition to the repertoire."

Miss Sokolow last appeared in Boston at the Repertory Theater in April, 1936, in company with four other members of the then New Dance League. Her "Ballad in a Popular Style," which also figured on the recent New York program and is likely to be repeated here, proved superior gifts in both choregraphy and performance.

Dance for Lay Groups

The lecture-demonstration in the Rhythmic Activities Course at Boston University on Monday evening will be conducted by Mary Starks, assisted by her Dance Workshop Group.

Miss Starks, since her return to Boston three years ago, after graduation from the Mary Wigman School in Dresden, has been specializing in dance for lay groups, teaching college classes at Wellesley, workers' classes at the Boston Y. W. C. A. and holding studio recreation classes for business women, nurses and students.

The same evening, Walter Terry dance critic of the Boston Herald, will speak on Greek and Ballet Dance Forms. The hour is 7:15.

Play With Dances

The Contemporary Dance Group is staging the dances for ". . . Nor All Thy Tears," an experimental play by Manuel S. Novins, to be presented for the first time at the Barn Theater, Joy Street, on March 23.

Women's Symphony Players; Child Pianist as Soloist

It has long been the contention of many musicians that the stand taken in excluding women from major orchestras has been unfair. It is not our purpose to champion either the pros or the cons, but to point out that the discrimination, if such it really is, has had a salutary effect upon those most deeply interested in orchestral activities for women. New York has such an organization, possibly more than one, and Chicago, if memory serves, also has a women's orchestra. Boston may now take its place with these cities, since last night the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston made its bow to an interested public in Jordan Hall, under the direction of Stanley Hassell.

Composed of about 60 players, this new group commanded the respect of the listener throughout the evening. For program Mr. Hassell selected the following: Haydn, Symphony No. 13 in G major; Debussy, "Children's Corner"; Converse, Overture, "Euphrosyne"; Franck, Psyche and Eros from the Symphonic Poem "Psyche"; and to close, Excerpts from Act 2 of "Die Meistersinger" by Wagner. Midway in the program, Sylvia Zaremba, seven years old, played the Mozart Concerto in A major (K 488) for Pianoforte and Orchestra.

Although the orchestra has been established in its present form under Mr. Hassell for only about six months, its work is remarkably good. Tonal volume is excellent, as is the quality and intonation. The various choirs appear to be fairly well balanced, and the brasses and woodwinds are more expert than is customary in a reorganized group.

There are weaknesses of course. The Haydn, for instance, is not for this orchestra at present . . . or possibly it was misplaced on the program. Entrances were ragged, especially in the strings, and while the work went with a certain verve and enthusiasm, it fell short of receiving an adequate performance. The Debussy was also heavy footed, except for the final item, "Golliwogg's Cakewalk," in which the players evidently took joy, along with the audience.

It was not until the Converse opus that the orchestra seemed to come entirely to its own. There was "bite" to the opening measures, surety of attack, accuracy of phrasing, and a general feeling of being on familiar ground throughout. The work itself wears well. One listener found it difficult to realize that the piece is 40 years old. It is upon occasions like this that one begins to evaluate a work of this sort and to discover that the composer was far in advance of his time. Mr. Converse was in the audience and acknowledged a salvo of applause.

The orchestra gave a better account of itself in the Franck item than in the excerpts from "Die Meistersinger." As a matter of fact, the program was too long for comfortable enjoyment, yet none would deny that the part taken by the youthful soloist of the evening was seemingly short. Sylvia Zaremba is a remarkable child. Her performance of the Mozart was that of a mature musician. She knows all the tricks of touch; she knows how to make the most of her limited hand spread. The wonder is that she compasses arpeggios and broken octaves with such comparative ease. There are many well-taught children who play "by rote" so to speak . . . they do what they are told without too firm a grasp of the significance of the thing they do. Not so young Sylvia. There is seemingly an understanding here which defies analysis, and had there been a skeptic remaining after the performance of the Mozart, his defenses must have been shattered at the close of the second encore, as musical a performance of "Traumeri" as we have heard. It is to be hoped that those who have the child's best interests at heart will see to it that she is not exploited. The temptation will be great.

During the Mozart, the orchestra gave admirable support. Mr. Hassell and his group have come a long way, and with diligent application they should be able in a short time to give an even better account of themselves. A large audience was demonstrative throughout the evening.

G. M. S.

News of the Stage

Sinclair Lewis' Plans

Sinclair Lewis will withdraw from the cast of "Angela Is Twenty-Two" after the first night performance in Chicago, Monday, when he will make his usual appearance as "commentator." He will continue with the company, however, and will work on a novel which he has started since the tour began. According to information in New York, the play is expected eventually to go either to the New York World's Fair or to the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco.

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Miss Chatterton to Tour

A continuation of the preliminary tour for "West of Broadway," the play in which Ruth Chatterton is now at the Wilbur, is reported scheduled, with the week of March 20 assigned to Philadelphia.

Composers' Forum

The Composer's Forum Laboratory will hold its next meeting Friday evening in Huntington Chambers Hall. The program of music by American composers lists compositions of Edward Walters, Kenneth MacKillop, Jr., Robert Manton, Stephen Foster, and William Haddon, who will play the piano part in his Concertino, "Folklore," for piano and orchestra. The American Folk Singers, Thomas Johnson conducting, will sing Negro spirituals.

Carnegie Hall in Studio

A complete copy of New York's Carnegie Hall has been constructed on the sound stages of the Goldwyn studios for the forthcoming production, "The Restless Age," starring Jascha Heifetz. The focal point of the set is the stage on which Heifetz has already recorded a number of compositions.

Margot Stevenson has been cast in the leading feminine role.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Last Times—N. Y. Engagement Ends March 11
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
For Repertory See Daily Papers
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th W. of 8th Avenue
Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat. hol. eves and hols
Mats. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. Lac. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A JOY OF THE SEASON"—Richard Watts, Herald Tribune
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

A Must! "AS VIBRANT AS LIFE AND AS IMPORTANT."—Burns Mantle, News
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (In Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM 1492
MONDAY, MARCH 13 at 8:30
N. Y. Philharmonic
Symphony Orchestra
JOHN BARBIROLLI - Conductor
Soloist - ARTUR SCHNABEL - Piano
Tickets $2, $2.50, $3, $4. No tax.

KEITH MEMORIAL
W. C. FIELDS
Edgar BERGEN and Charlie McCARTHY
You Can't Cheat an Honest Man
● CO-FEATURE ●
"BEAUTY FOR THE ASKING"
LUCILLE BALL ● DONALD WOODS
Extra! New WALT DISNEY CARTOON

MAJESTIC LAST 4 TIMES MAT. SAT. 2:30
E. A. Relkin presents SHOLEM ASCH'S
MAURICE SCHWARTZ And His Yiddish Art Theatre Co. of 50 in a Dramatization of
THREE CITIES (Comp. Eng. Synopsis)

WILBUR Evs. 8:30 Mat. Sat. 2 wks. only
ALBERT LEWIS presents
RUTH CHATTERTON
in WEST of BROADWAY
A MARGARET PEALETE Staged by AURIOL LEE
with WALTER ABEL
EVES. 55c-$2.75 Wed. Mat. 55c-$1.65.
Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
FINAL WEEK
TUES. to SAT. EVES at 8.30
MATINEE SAT. ONLY at 2.30
W.P.A. FEDERAL THEATRE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Thursday—Friday
GARY COOPER—MERLE OBERON
in "THE COWBOY AND THE LADY"
Also "THE LADY VANISHES"

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Cronin Embarks on Last Year of Present Contract—Terrier Captains Fill Part

September Position of Team Will Influence New Figures

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9—The rapidly approaching American League season of 1939 plants another milestone in the managerial career of Joseph Edward Cronin. It marks the final leg on a five-year contract which started when the "Boy Wonder" came over from Washington in 1935. In successive campaigns the Red Sox have finished fourth, sixth, fifth and second. The position of the team next September will influence Tom Yawkey when it comes time to talk about a new contract. So Joe, who is a member of that nearly-extinct group, the playing manager, is aiming at his future career as he runs his band of Red Sox through their training paces here on Payne Field.

Cronin's position has not always been an enviable one, although the Californian has received generous treatment from the wealthy Yawkey in the salary line. Joe, along with playing regularly, has had no picnic controlling a club of stars, many of whom were several years his senior.

Boost From Quinn

Bob Quinn, president and general manager of the Bees, told me recently: "I take my hat off to Joe Cronin. For years I have maintained that a player-manager had the toughest job in baseball, and I marvel at the way Joe has stood up under the pressure of his double assignment. He brought the team home second last season, which means that only the Yankees were a better club. And through it all Cronin came along with a .325 batting average and more than 90 runs batted in as his own shortstop. I'd like to see him win that pennant, and play the Bees in the World Series," smiled Bob, in conclusion.

Cronin's managerial career is unique. He won the pennant for Clark Griffith in the first season at the Washington helm, but has not done it since. In 1933 'Frisco Joe claimed the title of "Boy Wonder" by beating out the Yankees and facing the Giants in the World Series that fall. The following year, however, he had a few bad breaks and slid to seventh. With Boston he has finished as high as second, a peak he attained in '38.

Hardly His Fault

At the risk of boring you with further records, it may be recalled that this will be Cronin's fourteenth season in the American League and he begins it once again as regular shortstop of the Red Sox. His lifetime batting average in the junior circuit is a respectable .304, a figure which was increased several points by last year's .325 mark. In his one October classic the Californian hit .318 in five games against the Giants. It was hardly his fault that Bill Terry took the world championship back to the Polo Grounds.

It has been said that Cronin can manage the Red Sox as long as he cares to. Tom Yawkey has said as much on numerous occasions. But with apologies to the genial Red Sox owner, who is one of baseball's most popular and widely known figures, it should be remembered that club presidents have changed their minds before. Consider the case of Mickey Cochrane. Mike could have been mayor of Detroit, or close to it, after he won the pennant and World Series in 1935. He supposedly became a permanent part of the Tiger organization. But where is he today? Out of baseball and not likely to return in a hurry.

Must Win Games

Cronin's pals here are "pulling" for him to have another big year and are wishing him all the good fortune in the world in regard to a new contract. But nobody is "kidding" Joe. He knows that a manager must win those ball games to keep his job, even with so genial an owner as Tom Yawkey.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Red Sox won their last pennant in the abbreviated 1918 season, under Ed Barrows. Since that year they have finished eighth nine times, seventh twice, fifth and sixth three times each, fourth twice and second once. It is indeed unfortunate for Cronin that the Yankees happen to be at the height of their power at the moment.

Dartmouth Ends Triple I Season Tied for Second

Triple I Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
*McGill	9	1	0	76	31	18
Dartmouth	7	3	0	32	24	14
Toronto	7	3	0	60	23	14
Queen's	7	3	0	49	28	14
Harvard	5	4	1	39	47	11
Princeton	3	7	0	39	47	6
Yale	1	8	1	23	64	3
Montreal	0	10	0	33	87	0

Result March 8
Dartmouth 5, Montreal 4.
*Wins Alexis Thompson Trophy.

MONTREAL (AP)—Dartmouth College defeated the University of Montreal, 5-4, Wednesday night to wind up its International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League schedule in a three-way tie for second place with Toronto and Queen's. McGill clinched the title Tuesday night with a 4-1 victory over Dartmouth.

Eastern Amateur Hockey
(Exhibition)
Baltimore Orioles 4, New York Rovers 3.

Red Sox Intelligence Department

Watching the rookies in the training camp at Sarasota are (left to right) Traveling Secretary Phil Troy; Donie Bush, manager of the new Boston farm team at Louisville, and Manager Joe Cronin, who begins his fifth and last year of a five-year contract with the Sox.

Jack Rotman Pleases Coach As New B. U. Court Leader

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Mel Collard of Boston University's basketball forces may have plenty to think about when the hoop season rolls around, but there is one little matter that the players take care of for him. That is the selection of a captain who really fills the part.

Two years ago it was Russ Lawry of Crystal Falls, Mich. This season which has just concluded it was Solly Nechtem of Chelsea, who led the team in more ways than one. And for next year, the team has just presented Collard with Jackie Rotman, another former Chelsea ace, whom the coach considered the most valuable man on the 1938-39 five.

Forward to Guard

Rotman, who will be the only regular starter to return next year, was an all-scholastic forward on the Red Devils' quintet. He continued his exploits on the Terrier freshman outfit, but when he came up to the varsity an interesting situation developed.

Coach Collard already had two outstanding forwards in Nechtem and Lawry, and a point-scoring center in Irwin Kopecky. Rather than lose Jackie's services altogether, Mel shifted him to guard midway through his sophomore year.

At that position he was invaluable as a defensive player, but his scoring fell off. The point-getting slump continued about half way through this season when he suddenly started to come. As a result, he closed his efforts in third place among the Terrier scorers.

Won 10, Lost Four

Altogether, this year's B. U. aggregation compiled the greatest record in the University's court history, winning 10 and losing four. Included in the wins were victories over Springfield, New Hampshire, Worcester Tech, Tufts twice, Clark, Colby, M. I. T., Trinity, and Mass. State. Losses were to Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, and Williams.

Among the scorers, Nechtem as usual stood head and shoulders above the rest, although he was bothered all season by a shoulder injury. His 144-point total was higher than Lawry's 105 and Rotman's 89, but in no way measured up to his record total of 344 scored two seasons ago. His average of 17 16-19 points per game is still a University record.

With Nechtem, Kopecky, Lawry, and Ted Rosenthal all scheduled to leave via the graduation route this spring, Coach Collard must build next year around Rotman. His outstanding reserves included George Pantano of Chelsea, former Chelsea High captain who established a B. U. record as a freshman when he scored 30 points in one game at the Terrier Gym, and Johnny King, at forward and guard respectively.

Freshman Coming

Mel can count on three players who will probably strengthen the squad considerably. From this year's Cub team, which won 11 and lost only one, will come Cliff Fitzpatrick of Brookline, reecntly elected freshman captain, Walter Williams of Boston, high scorer with 136 points, and Jim Cassidy of Attleboro, regular forward.

The B. U. 1938-39 season record follows:

Boston University	44	Springfield	35
Boston University	64	New Hampshire	45
Harvard	50	Boston University	37
Dartmouth	45	Boston University	42
Boston University	51	Worcester Tech	50
Brown	48	Boston University	35
Boston University	44	Tufts	37
Boston University	26	Clark	32
Boston University	50	Tufts	44
Boston University	52	Colby	37
Boston University	37	M. I. T.	26
Boston University	35	Trinity	31
Williams	37	Boston University	27
Boston University	41	Mass. State	32

By a Staff Photographer

Mel Collard

Stengel Rates Frankhouse In Race for Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 9—"The way Fred Frankhouse is working, I guess we'll have to give him a lot of consideration when it comes to picking our pitching staff this season," remarked Casey Stengel today, as he watched the veteran throwing his famous jug-handled curve to the Bees hitters.

Frankhouse, he went on to say, has always been a nervous pitcher, one of those hurlers who keyed up the night before he is scheduled to pitch. "But don't think he hasn't plenty of nerve," warned Stengel. "I've seen him in too many tight spots to doubt his courage."

Best Handler

If anyone will be able to steady Frankhouse, who won three games and lost five for the Dodgers last season, it should be Al Lopez, rated the best handler of pitchers in the National League. Frankhouse never pitched to Lopez. When the Bees traded him to the Dodgers in 1936, after he had won 63 and lost 58 games for them in six years, they were about to clinch a trade for Lopez.

Since Frankhouse and the other pitchers have started to throw curves, there has not been nearly so much hitting as in the first 10 days of practice. This is not surprising, of course. If the Bees hit in the regular season as they did last week, they would be the Yankees of the National League. They have improved power, but they are not yet a match for the Yankees.

Regulars vs. Yannigans

A couple of Regular-Yannigan games are planned for the Bees before they open their training schedule against the Cardinals on Wednesday. One may be played Sunday. By then the pitchers should be leaning harder on their fast balls and bending their curves consistently.

Jim Turner and Lou Fette have been working more slowly than some of the other pitchers. John Lanning is perhaps the most advanced. Turner remembers the sore arm he suffered while pitching here last year, and Fette still recalls the sore shoulder he got while pitching against the Yankees in spring training two years ago. These two veterans, counted on to approach their 20-victory marks of two seasons ago, have been given permission by Stengel to set their own training pace.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 8

International-American League
New Haven 4, Cleveland 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Hershey 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Detroit at Montreal.
Boston at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Chicago.

International American League
Philadelphia at Hershey.

American Association
Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Kansas City at Tulsa.
St. Louis at Wichita.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	32	10	2	132	91	66
Rangers	23	13	6	119	86	52
Americans	16	18	10	102	128	42
Toronto	16	19	9	98	96	41
Detroit	15	22	6	96	115	36
Canadiens	13	22	9	101	134	35
Chicago	12	23	8	81	109	32

Indians Handed Hoop Defeat By Columbia Lions

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	10	2	553	457	.833
Columbia	8	3	460	392	.727
Cornell	7	4	420	395	.636
Pennsylvania	6	5	404	396	.545
Princeton	5	6	392	384	.455
Yale	2	9	355	414	.182
Harvard	1	10	349	495	.091

Results March 8
Columbia 50, Dartmouth 45.
Penn 39, Harvard 22.

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Everything seems to happen in the East's two big basketball circuits—if not at one time then at another—so today the boys were pondering the latest pair of upsets.

Columbia defeated Dartmouth 50 to 45 last night in an Ivy League affair which had no effect on the championship and Penn State upset Temple 32 to 25 in an Eastern Conference contest which did have its bit to do with the latter race.

Dartmouth already had clinched its second-straight league title by nosing past Princeton 38 to 33 the night before. So the fact the Indians were routed by Columbia had no statistical reverberations other than moving the Lions a bit farther ahead of Cornell, which they meet Saturday.

Yet the skirmish confirmed previous evidence that Dartmouth was not invincible. After winning their first nine games in a row, the Indians were tumbled by Cornell last week and Columbia made it conclusive—if a trifle belated.

Penn won an expected victory over Harvard, 39 to 22.

♦ ♦ ♦

Likewise Penn State already had been eliminated from the Conference championship discussion, but the Lions rose up on the haunches of Mt. Nittany to beat Temple for the first time in four years and leave the remaining controversy strictly between Georgetown, which has finished its season, and Carnegie Tech, which must close against Temple tomorrow night.

Brown to Defend Swimming Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9—Brown will rule the favorite in the New England Intercollegiate swimming championship meet which will be held at Wesleyan University Friday and Saturday. The Bruin has lost only to Yale in dual competition and boasts victories over Harvard, Army, Syracuse, Dartmouth, Springfield, Williams and Rutgers.

Coach Leo Barry will move to Middletown with a team that is built around Matthew Soltysiak, who accounted for two individual titles and figured in a relay title last year; Holmes Wilson, undefeated in New England Intercollegiate competition in the dive this season; two brilliant backstrokers in Myron E. Wilcox, Jr., and Capt. Emery Walker; and two flashy sophomore freestylers in sprinter Bob Schaper and distance swimmer George Gibbons. Brown faces its most severe threat from Williams, but figures to defend the title it won last year with 38 points. Brown has scored 555 points in New England Intercollegiate competion since the founding of the Association in 1922, for an average of 32.5 points per meet.

In 17 New England Intercollegiate meets, 1923 to 1938 inclusive, Brown has won first place 10 times, tied for first twice, finished second four times and fifth once. Brown has six consecutive triumphs now, her unbroken chain of victories extending back to 1933.

Brown's dual meet records this season follows:

Brown 49, Dartmouth 26
Brown 38, Harvard 37.
Brown 42, Springfield 33.
Yale 51, Brown 24.
Brown 41, Williams 34.
Brown 42½, Rutgers 32½.
Brown 44, Army 31.
Brown 44, Syracuse 30.

Colorado 'B's

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Colorado University will have a "B" football team, composed of varsity fourth-stringers, next fall. Colorado is the first mountain section college to try the scheme.

Perry Has the Needed Color For Pleasing Tennis Crowds

Frederick J. Perry, of Great Britain, who meets the most recent dictator of the amateur tennis world, J. Donald Budge of California, at the Boston Garden Saturday night, is one of the most colorful figures the court game has ever produced. In addition to being a great tennis player, he is a great actor, and instinctively does the right thing at the right time, as far as tennis galleries are concerned. He never forgets that there are people in the stands watching him, and if he can put on a little "show" for their benefit, he'll do it.

In the United States and Canada, the lean, strongly-knit figure of the British ace is a familiar sight. American tennis galleries have learned to like this young Englishman, with his flashing smile and his keen sense of humor. Three times he has won our national singles championship, and each time his victory has been a popular one. There is something about his game that captures the popular fancy. Watching him, even during a hard-fought match, dashing about the court with effortless ease, and bringing off shots from impossible positions, one gathers the impression that he is playing "under wraps" and that he can, at any time, lift his game to any height he desires, and romp home to victory.

During their amateur days, Perry and Budge have met six times, and four times the Briton has come through to victory, each victory being registered in important matches such as Davis Cup play, the British championships at Wimbledon, and the U. S. National championships at Forest Hills. Perry is sincerely of the opinion that he will add considerably to his margin of victories over the Californian, before the present tour is ended.

When questioned at a newspaper luncheon early this week at which the Briton was the guest, Perry said, "It wouldn't be quite cricket for me to make any predictions. But I'm right at the top of my game. And I beat Budge four out of six in the only matches we ever played. We haven't met since 1936. Naturally he's improved since then. But so have I."

Elis Submerge Tigers to Lead Swimming Race

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	5	0	243	131	1.000
*Princeton	5	1	286	164	.833
Harvard	4	1	243½	140½	.800
Columbia	2	3	182	193	.400
Navy	1	3	103	197	.250
*Pennsylvania	1	5	153	296	.167
Dartmouth	0	5	147½	227½	.000

*Completed schedules.
Result March 8
Yale 42, Princeton 33.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Yale's swimming team churned through the waters in its pool last night to trounce Princeton, 42 to 33, and virtually capture the Eastern Intercollegiate League title.

The Elis' natators, defeated only by Michigan and undefeated in league competition, face Harvard, last year's champions, March 11. The Crimson swimmers were beaten last week by Princeton. Last night's defeat was the Tigers' first of the campaign.

Princeton lost due mainly to Yale's brilliantly balanced array. While the Tigers were capturing five of the nine first places and turning in a new world, American and intercollegiate record in the 200-yard breaststroke, the Elis piled up a flock of second and thirds.

Capt. Dick Hough of Princeton was timed in 2m. 22.2s. for the 200-yard breaststroke. The old mark was 2m. 22.5s. made by Jack Kasley of Michigan in 1936.

Brown Baseball Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9—The Brown varsity baseball team will play a schedule of 20 games, opening with a trip into the Middle Atlantic area in games with Princeton and Rutgers and closing with Wesleyan at Middletown on June 17th. The schedule follows:

April 6—Princeton at Princeton; 8—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 15—Lowell Textile; 19—Holy Cross at Worcester; 22—Amherst; 26—Yale; 29—Boston College.
May 3—Rhode Island at Kingston; 6—Providence College at Hendricken Field; 10—Yale at New Haven; 13—Providence College at Aldrich Field; 15—Dartmouth; 20—Rhode Island; 24—Tufts at Medford; 27—Holy Cross; 30—Harvard.
June 3—Tufts; 10—Alumni; 14—Harvard at Cambridge; 17—Wesleyan at Middletown.

Worcester School Asked

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 9 (AP)—Officials of the Eastern States scholastic basketball tournament extended invitations today to two New Jersey and one Massachusetts team to compete here March 30-April 1.

Invited from New Jersey were Seton Hall of South Orange and New Brunswick High School. The Boys Trade High of Worcester, Mass., received an invitation to represent that State.

Already in the tourney are Manlius School of Manlius, N. Y.; Massanutten Academy and Newport, R. I., High School.

Wildcats Award Lacrosse Dates To Seven Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 9—Trips to Schenectady, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J., feature the seven-game varsity lacrosse schedule of the University of New Hampshire, which has been released by Carl Lundholm, Acting-Director of Athletics.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology offers opening competition April 15 as New Hampshire attempts to gain the top position in New England League circles. Last spring the Wildcats placed second, losing only to Dartmouth, a team with which New Hampshire closes its schedule this year on May 20.

Two teams appear for the first time on the Wildcat slate—Union College and Stevens Institute of Technology. The schedule follows:

April 15—Massachusetts Institue of Technology at Durham; 22—Tufts at Medford, Mass.; 28—Union at Schenectady, N. Y.; 29—Williams at Williamstown, Mass.
May 6—Harvard at Durham; 13—Stevens Institue of Technology at Hoboken, N. J.; 20—Dartmouth at Hanover.

Spalding Issues Free Sport Book

"A compilation of historical background and current facts about sport in general, and some of America's most popular pastimes in particular," is how the Department of Public Information of A. G. Spalding & Bros. describes Sports in American Life, a novel booklet just published by them for the general public.

Probably the only available compilation of its kind, this booklet has chapters on baseball, football, golf, tennis, and basket-ball, as well as general historical articles, a summary of important dates in American sports history, and a selection of "odd and interesting items about games and sports." It is replete with dates.

Requests for copies of the booklet, which is issued free of charge, should be made to the Department of Public Information, A. G. Spalding & Bros., Chicopee, Mass.

Sox Intra-Squad Game

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox were pronounced far enough advanced to engage in intra-squad practice games after Manager Joe Cronin paced them through two workouts.

Cronin announced the regulars would oppose the Yannigans in six-inning contests today and Saturday. He selected rookies Woody Rich, Lefty Lefebvre and Wayman Kersieck to hurl for the regulars and named off such veterans as Jack Wilson, Fritz Ostermueller, Denny Galehouse and Elden Auker to toss for the second-stringers.

Huskies Figure On Next Season

Northeastern will have 570 basketball points back again next year, Coach Jimmy Dunn figured this morning as he packed away the suits of his varsity players, and did a little checking up. The season will close officially sometime next week at the annual basketball banquet, when a captain will be elected, but the boys have been looking over the field and find that three regulars and five reserves will be back for action next year.

Heading the list will be Bob Gurney of Medford, who scored an even 200 points during the past season. Not far behind him are the basketball twins from Stratford, Connecticut, Bob Toucey and Tom Gleason. Toucey contributed 175 points, and Gleason scored 146.

Others returning include: Arthur Chechames, Lou Smith, John DeLuca, Elmer Smith, and Frank O'Neil, while only four will be lost from this year's squad.

Jimmy Connolly and Stan Rogers, two of the most versatile undergraduates of Northeastern, will not be available. Connolly scored 88 points and Rogers 80, from their guard positions. The other two who will graduate are George Manuel and Ed Segal, who scored only 10 points between them.

Gurney, Toucey, and Gleason will form the nucleus for next year's quintet, while Al Pajonas of Hartford, Conn., captain of this year's freshman team, should fit into the picture some place. Wally Sullivan and Joe Dabkowski also are looked upon as possible timber from the current freshmen aggregation.

Ireland vs. Wales

BELFAST (CP)—Conqueror of England and Scotland in International Rugby this season, Ireland is gunning for its third straight victory with Wales providing the opposition here March 11. If successful, the Irishmen will win the quadrangular competition.

Ireland's selectors have chosen their strongest team, but the Welshmen are making two changes from the team that humbled Scotland, 11-3, at Cardiff early last month. Chris. Matthews, Bridgend three-quarter, replaces Elvet Jones of Llanelly and V. J. Law, Newport forward, is preferred to E. Watkins, Cardiff.

Brown Accepts Hoop Bid

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Brown University has accepted an invitation to represent District One (New England) in the eastern eliminations of the National Collegiate A. A. basketball championship tournament to be held at the Palestra, Philadelphia, March 17 and 18.

Sporting Around the Hub

There is not much left on the regular schedule for the Boston Bruins since they have clinched the National Hockey League title, the Prince of Wales Trophy, and first place. They play Americans in New York tonight, visit West Point for practice tomorrow, return to take in a show as guests of the Bruin management Friday night, and meet Rangers in New York on Sunday night.

♦ ♦ ♦

Raynor M. Gardiner, secretary of the New England Golf Association has announced that the 1939 championship will be held at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Providence, R. I., on July 26, 27, 28 and 29. The championship will be the same as last year, 36-hole qualifying round, 64 to qualify, and all matches to be 18 holes.

♦ ♦ ♦

There will be plenty of excitement just across the Charles River today with the Tech interscholastic tournament under way. Somerville and North Quincy started at 3 o'clock this afternoon and Peabody and New Bedford followed. Tonight Lynn English and Needham meet at 8 o'clock, with Lynn Classical and Quincy taking the court at 9 o'clock.

♦ ♦ ♦

Basketball will be played at the Boston Garden tonight with the Malden City Club facing the Crimson Independents in one game and the Harlem Colored Yankees battling the New York Americans in the other. The action starts at 8 o'clock.

Variety was added to the Boston College football coaching staff when two selections of the new head coach, Frank Leahy, were accepted. Ed McKeever, backfield coach of Texas Tech, and Johnny Druze, captain of the undefeated 1937 Fordham eleven, were the choices. McKeever will handle the backs and Druze the ends.

♦ ♦ ♦

Leonard Schlemm and Howard Webster of Quebec, who came to New England two years ago to win the N. E. badminton championship, will return March 17 to 19 for the sixth annual N. E. championships at the University Club.

♦ ♦ ♦

Johnny Lukinchook of Peabody has been elected to lead the Boston University swimming team for 1940. Lukincook was a 100 and 220-yard man doubling on the relay team.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston College baseball team, under the new coach, Freddy McGuire, will play Fordham May 13, as part of the observance of baseball's 100th anniversary at Cooperstown, N. Y. The game originally was scheduled to be played at Fordham.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston Graduate Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta will hold a gathering Wednesday, March 22, at the Hotel Statler in which interesting sound sport pictures will be shown.

Cunningham in Special Mile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Although it is seven weeks until the seventeenth annual Kansas Relays will be held, work on this national track and field event has been in progress for some time.

April 21 and 22 are the dates for the Relays this year. On the first day the big interscholastic track and field meet will be held for the high schools of the state and the opening five events of the decathlon will be run off. Saturday morning the decathlon will be completed and that afternoon the Relays will take place.

Gwinn Henry, Director of Athletics at the University of Kansas, is the director of the Relays. As his first assistant he has Dr. Ed. Elbel, general manager of the Relays, who has been the main figure behind the scenes for many years.

17 Running Events

The Relays program, as drawn up, includes 17 running events and six field events. One of the features of the meet will be an invitation mile run in which Glenn Cunningham will race against opponents as yet undecided on.

Other events for individual competition will include the 100-yard dash, 120-yard high hurdles, and the field events, pole vault, shotput, broad jump, discus throw, high jump and the javelin throw.

There will be seven relay races for teams in the university class. These include the quarter-mile relay, half-mile relay, one-mile relay, two-mile relay, four-mile relay, sprint-medley relay and distance-medley relay.

College Relays

In the college class there are four regular races, the half-mile relay, one-mile relay, two-mile relay, and distance-medley relay. In addition, there will be a special invitation college sprint-medley relay this year, an innovation.

Referee of the seventeenth annual Kansas Relays will be Frank Hill, veteran track coach of Northwestern University. Hill has brought many fine track teams to the Relays.

Last year six records fell before the onslaught of the track and field stars who competed at the Relays. Competition was keen in all events and the caliber of the performers was uniformly high grade.

Miller Stars for Bees

BRADENTON, Fla., March 9 (AP)—The Boston Bees' Regulars batted around in the sixth and last inning yesterday to gain a 5-2 victory over the Yannigans in the first intra-squad practice game of the season. During that rally, Eddie Miller tripled and Buddy Hassett doubled.

John Lanning and Milt Shoffner shared the pitching duties for the Regulars and each gave three hits. John Pezzullo and Al Hazel, rookie southpaws, hurled for the Yannigans and also were nicked for a total of six safeties.

Early Bird

NEW YORK (AP)—The first entry in the annual Albany to New York outboard marathon to be held this year on May 14 was that of Edward Mattis of Erie, Pa. Last year he finished second in the class A division and fourteenth in the field. He will drive in the professional division of class A again this year.

Swimming

American swimmers are no longer alone at the top, for this sport has spread over the world, with the result that each year sees more international stars developed. The Monitor's Sport Page keeps you in touch with world, as well as local and national, sport news.

Look for these regular features:

- FROM SPORTS SIDELINES
- BY-PLAYS
- AND TALKING OF . . .
- CHESS

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Central States Sidelines—Sam Snead on Winning Side—N. H. L. Play-Off Dates

Pro Football Provides Revenue for Education

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It appears that professional football is doing openly, legally, and we might say fortunately, what it has been charged collegiate football on occasion has done for some. It is providing revenue for education. The National Professional Football League announces that 45 players who participated in last year's championship race have returned, or gone, to college. Every team in the league, it is said, has some players using football earnings to complete their studies. The Cleveland club has nine, the Chicago Cardinals have six, and the Washington Redskins and Philadelphia Eagles have five each.

Then there's Byron "Whizzer" White, former University of Colorado star, who just decided to continue his studies at Oxford under a Rhodes Scholarship, instead of coming back to go again into professional football. The scholarship, with the money he earned during a season between schools, with the Redskins, is coming in mighty handy.

Link Grows Stronger

So the link between collegiate and professional football grows stronger and shorter. Most of the pros have come up from college and most of those who haven't, or haven't finished, go back. College football pays dividends, and we of course don't mean through subsidy.

So much attention goes to the big-time sports, that we like occasionally to say a word for those many interscholastic activities that rarely make more than a line or two. They not only fill out the athletic schedule for the hundreds who can't or prefer not to take part in football, baseball, and basketball, but provide some surprisingly interesting spectacles for the on-lookers, usually all too few.

For example, there's fencing. In what field could you find more need for painstaking technique? We note that last Saturday five Illinois swordsmen scored triple victories (foil, saber and epee) over the Purdue team, at Champaign, in the final dual meet of the season.

Then there's wrestling. Did you know that even in high schools of the larger cities there are mat teams which compete regularly? And, believe it or not, you don't have to be a man-mountain to take part in this strenuous sport. The collegiate matches are divided into eight classes, from heavyweight, which is above 175 pounds, down to a mere 121 pounds.

Out of Cellar

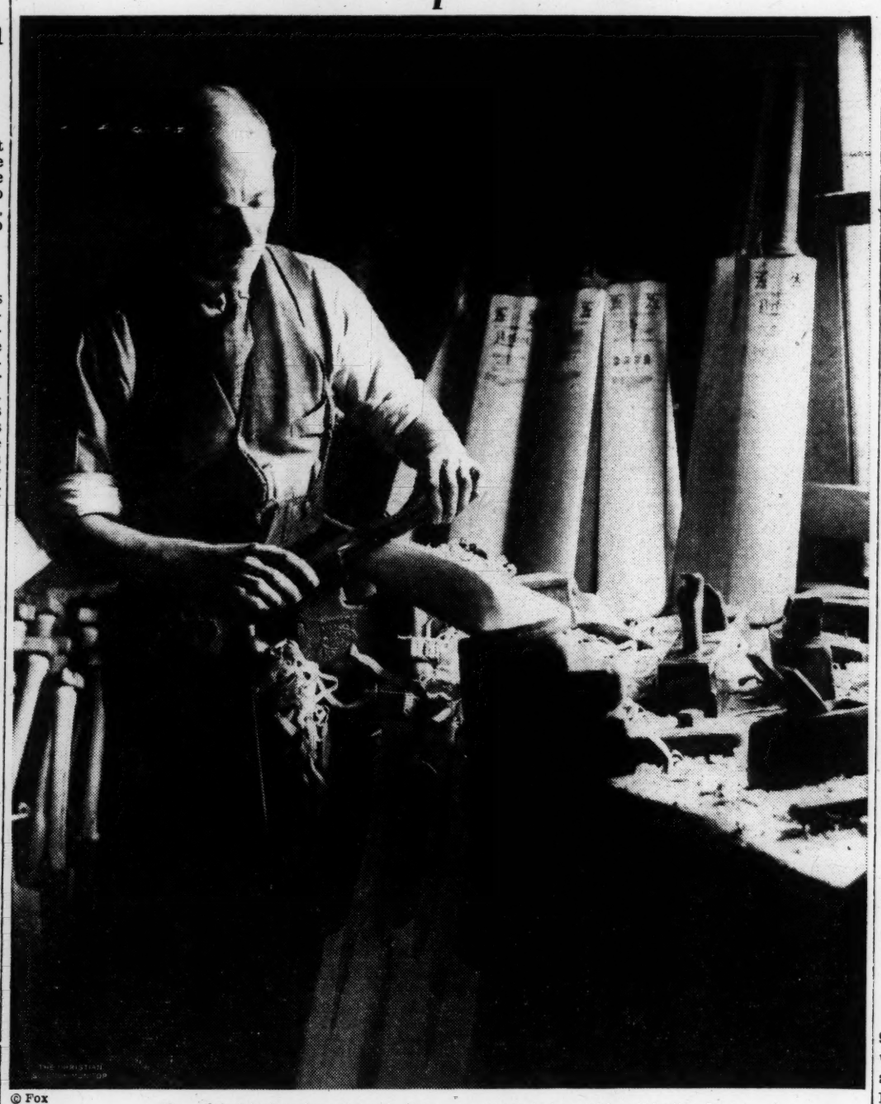
University of Chicago, which is making no pretense at over-emphasis—or even emphasis—on athletics this year for the first time since 1932 came out of the basketball cellar, ending up in a tie for seventh place in the Big Ten race. Wisconsin, one of the "big" schools with an athletic machine such as has incurred the suspicion of those who look for that over-emphasis and commercialization, was one of the others tied with Chicago, along with Michigan.

We're a little prejudiced perhaps in believing that the Delphos High School basketball team, of Delphos, Iowa, deserved winning the Class B sectional championship out there the other day. But here's what happened. The team, consisting of all six of the boys enrolled in the school was waiting at Delphos for transportation to Leon, when a snow storm that had been threatening struck, with promise of getting worse rather than better. They figured that if they waited at Delphos they'd be snowbound and miss the tournament — so — they walked, through the blizzard, all six of them, with the coach, the nine miles to Leon.

These easy-to-play and prepare-for home games seem to hit the spot with a few readers, so here is another. It's called bunt baseball, and there, in the name, you about have it. It's played on any sized diamond, with the play and scoring the same as in regular indoor baseball. The pitch, though, is underhand, and easy, and the ball is bunted, instead of batted. If the batter, in fact, swings at the ball, he's out. On the other hand, if the pitcher forgets himself and throws too fast, the batter gets a base on balls. There are six men on a side, and a regular indoor ball is used.

R. W. C.

A Most Important Man



© Fox

The cricket bat-maker at work. How many runs is he making this time?

Guldahl Has Eye On National Open After 4-Ball Win

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 9 (AP)—That old come-from-behinder, Ralph Guldahl, is going a-gunning for his third consecutive National Open championship with a world of confidence and an improved putting touch.

Guldahl already had the confidence but he found his touch in the $5,000 international four-ball tournament which he won with Sam Snead in a brilliant 7-and-6 victory over Horton Smith and Paul Runyan yesterday.

Straight Hitting

"I never putted like that in the Open," Guldahl smiled. "I figure I have an advantage in the Open anyway, since it calls for straight hitting off the tee, and if I can keep that putting touch I see no reason why I shouldn't repeat again."

Ralph is at his peak now and if his game should lose some of its polish he hopes and expects to regain it before the Open June 8-10 at Philadelphia.

Remarkable Regularity

Rarely has anyone seen a putting display to equal the one Guldahl turned on in the four-ball finals. He knocked the ball in from all over the carpets, his putts dropping with remarkable regularity from eight feet up to 40.

He and Snead had their hands full in the morning round, despite Ralph's great green work. The match was all square at noon and then Guldahl turned on the steam. He played the next nine holes in just 30 strokes, five under par, and Snead helped him with an eagle and a birdie as they won six holes and sewed up the match.

Army Nine Aids Celebration Of Diamond Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York, March 9—A 16-game schedule for Army's varsity baseball squad, has been announced by Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy. The schedule, which includes a game with the New York Giants on April 17 and which normally ends with the annual Army-Navy game, has been arranged to terminate in an added game this year. The cadets will meet Colgate on May 30, at Cooperstown, New York, birthplace of Major Gen. Abner Doubleday, who, historians state, invented baseball while a cadet at West Point in 1839. The game was arranged in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the origin of the national sport.

Coach Walter French has had his pitchers and catchers working in the cadet gymnasium for the last week, and will have the entire squad working out in the near future, in readiness to take the field at the first signs of a break in the weather. The schedule follows:

April 12—U. of Vermont; 15—Lafayette College; 17—New York Giants; 19—Swarthmore College; 22—Princeton University (at Princeton); 26—Rutgers University; 29—Columbia University.

May 3—Duke University; 6—Georgetown University; 10—Syracuse University; 13—U. of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia); 17—Yale University; 20—Fordham University; 24—Williams College; 27—Navy; 30—Colgate University (at Cooperstown).

Hockey Officials in Line To Work Under Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—The Governors of the National Hockey League here arranged dates for the Stanley Cup play-offs, beginning March 21, and tentatively accepted a plan by which referees and linesmen officiating in league games would be put under contract to the loop.

With the Montreal Maroons temporarily suspended from the league, the cup play-offs this year will include the first six teams in the circuit's final season standings, the seventh, or last-place, club being eliminated.

The top four-of-seven game play-off series between the Boston Bruins, who have clinched first place in the regular season play, and the second-place New York Rangers, will begin March 21 on the Rangers' Madison Square Garden ice. The Bruins, having the choice of opening site, selected the New York rink for the first game, with the second and third games at Boston March 23 and 26, and the fourth at New York March 28. If more than four games are necessary, they will be at Boston March 30, New York April 1, and Boston April 2.

The two-out-of-three game play-off series between the third- and fourth-place clubs, and a similar set between the fifth and sixth spot finishers, will be played March 21, 23, and either 25 or 26. The alternate date for the final game was included in the event it should involve Toronto, where no hockey is played Sunday night. The 26th is a Sunday. Choice of home ice for the opening game goes to the team finishing on top in each bracket.

March 28, 30, and April 1 were tentatively set for the elimination series between the winners of the latter two play-offs, the ultimate winner to tangle with the Bruins-Rangers victor in the cup finals. No dates were set for the finals.

The Governors acceded to a request to have the famed Stanley Cup displayed at the New York World Fair in a special sports trophy exhibition, and then accepted "in principle" Toronto Manager Conn Smythe's proposal concerning the contracting of officials. He suggested minimum salaries of $2,500 per season for referees and $1,000 for linesmen. Other details were postponed for the league's annual meeting May 13 at Boston.

Mexican Finally Gaining Top Billiard Recognition

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The English he speaks sometimes is difficult to understand, but the English Joe Chamaco puts on a billiard ball is so effective he ranks as odds-on favorite to win the World Three-Cushion championship in the current round-robin tournament.

The 38-year-old Mexican has won 31 of his first 38 matches. Since he still has 34 to play, it might seem he was just past the half-way mark. Actually, though, if he only breaks even the rest of the way, his nearest pursuer, Jay Bozeman of Chicago would have to win 17 of his remaining 24 matches to beat him out.

Since he is so far out front in his competition with nine of the world's best at three-cushion, a lot of people have been asking where Joe Chamaco's been hiding these past few years. At 38 he certainly isn't a novice, and yet this is his first world championship.

Two Answers

You can get at least two answers to that puzzle. The "front office" version is that Chamaco "just wasn't around" for previous tournaments. The "inside" story is that previous tournaments always involved the same group of players, all too scared of the Mexican to want any part of him.

In any case, he's in there now. Only five men have beaten him—Johnny Layton of New York, Charles McCourt of Cleveland, Frank Scoville of Buffalo, Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, and Bozeman—and only Bozeman has been able to play him even. They've split their afternoon and evening matches every time they met, doing it for the third time yesterday at Frank Julian's 14th Street Academy.

Like most billiard stars, Chamaco has been at the game for a long time. Joe's been figuring the angles on the cushioned tables since he was 15 and his father ran a two-table academy down in Sonora, Mexico.

Seven Years Ago

In 1918 Joe moved up to Los Angeles, and it was there he really started stepping out. He won the Pacific Coast championship five times up to 1929, when he moved to New York. He's been here ever since, winning three New York State titles and the New England crown, and amazing the experts as far back as seven years ago by finishing only 12 points behind Willie Hoppe in a round-robin.

It'll be worth a lot to him if he takes down the championship after making one more swing around the circuit of Buffalo, Detroit, Kenosha, Wis., Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia. More important than the $3,000 he expects to get from the $12,000 in prize money, he will be able to get better prices for the exhibition matches that keep him busy eight months in the year.

For those eight months he plays practically every day, sometimes two or three times a day. And what does he do the other four months? "I rest" said Joe Chamaco.

College Squash

Yale 7, Amherst 0.

College Hockey

Dartmouth 5, University of Montreal 4.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Billy Evans Earns Salary

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9—If the Red Sox show enough improvement on the pitching hill to give the Yankees a scare in the coming American League pennant race, Boston's baseball public can thank that branch of the Fenway organization known as the farm system. For the remodeled Red Sox, as they go through the motions of spring training here at Payne Field, are packed with talent that arrived by way of their minor league interests.

For instance, filling the gap at third base left by Pinky Higgins, who is now with Detroit, is the lanky young southerner, Jim Tabor. Jimmy was discovered at the University of Alabama, and progressed in the Billy Evans chain by working at Little Rock and Minneapolis. Junior Jim Bagby, the sophomore right-hander, pitched his way through Rocky Mount and Hazleton. Emerson Dickman, another young hurler, stopped off at Rocky Mount and Little Rock after leaving the campus of Washington and Lee University.

Evans has watched Charley Wagner develop through Rocky Mount and Minneapolis. Lefty Lefebvre joined the team late last summer, out of Holy Cross, and finished the season under Donie Bush at Minneapolis. He probably will be with Bush again this season, at the newly Red Sox owned Louisville club.

Williams in Group

The Sox picked up Bill Sayles, a University of Oregon boy, in 1937, and last year gave him further schooling at Little Rock. Woody Rich, one of the better mound rookies here at Payne Field, has been with Canton, Rocky Mount, and Hazleton in the Boston chain, after being discovered on the Chicago sandlots. Bobby Doerr and Ted Williams, the latter the sensational outfield rookie from Minneapolis, were originally obtained through a working agreement, with San Diego of the Pacific Coast League. Incidentally, the Sox were able to obtain Williams only because they could turn to the Evans reserve list and hand over five players to San Diego.

Gaffke and Spence, the outfielders, came from Minneapolis, which until this year has been a Sox farm. Evans originally located Joe Vosmik, Dennis Galehouse, Boze Berger and Tommy Irwin, although these players arrived here from other major league outfits, through the channels of winter trades.

With the farm system bearing such fruit, Tom Yawkey can well afford to abandon his original plan of buying stars from other clubs. Instead, surplus cash goes for further development of his minor-league interests, of which Billy Evans is the boss. It took Boston some time to understand what Evans was drawing his salary for, but now the reason should be apparent. Billy is one of the best in his particular line, and always has been.

Among Starters

One half of the 1939 Red Sox infield, one third of the regular outfield and part of the hurling staff belong to Evans. Bobby Doerr will be the second baseman when the opening bell rings at Yankee Stadium on the afternoon of April 18. There isn't anyone booked at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel who can push the young Californian out of there. Tabor, of course, is expected to play third. Manager Joe Cronin will go along with him until such a time as he proves unable to make the grade.

In right field will be Williams who may rival Joe Di Maggio as the rookie sensation of the age. On the pitching staff, Charley Wagner, Woody Rich, Dickman and Bagby should see service. By next spring, fellows like Irwin, Spence, Sayles, Lefebvre and Frankie Dasso may be ready to eat those big league steaks. And by that time also, the capable Evans will lay more talent before the eyes of the Red Sox manager. Yes, it pays to farm.

Yankee Problems Different From Those of Other Clubs

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9 (AP)—The New York Yankees are here again, gradually limbering up their swelling muscles and preparing to put on their annual drive in the American League. It's an illusion, but they look bigger even than they did last fall while they were belting the Chicago Cubs about in the World Series.

In a way, it's harder to rig up a story about them than any of the other clubs. There is the same problem in trying to describe the Grand Canyon. About all you can say is: "There she is, and ain't she a beauty."

At each of the other American League camps there is a manager to tell you of his weak spots, to discuss the possibilities of his rookie crop, and to wind up complaining about being in the same league with the Yankees. There isn't much Joe McCarthy can say except that it's nice weather we're having and how is the family?

Has Slight Problem

McCarthy does have one slight problem to iron out before the season starts. He must decide whether Charlie Keller, the super-rookie from Newark, should take over left field entirely or divide the position up with George Selkirk, who played it most of last season.

The best opinion around camp is that Keller, who hit .365 in the International last year, will open the campaign as a regular and add much punch to the Yankee batting array. Keller is a husky kid, the "Yankee" type, with big joints. He bats left-handed, but is a left-field hitter.

The remarkable Lou Gehrig, possessor of the consecutive game record and on the verge of eclipsing several "total" marks for runs and hits set in the long ago by Ty Cobb, is romping around first base every day.

"He stayed out there so long and worked so hard yesterday he was almost too tired to get his uniform off," grinned McCarthy. "Lou's nearly 36, but I think he'll be good for two or three more years. There was a lot of talk about him slowing up and having a terrible season last year. If he can play another like that for me I'll be satisfied.

Gordon to Cover

"I saw the same thing happen to Tony Lazzeri. One year he slowed up all of a sudden to where everybody was talking about it. But he still was a good ball player, and he went along like that for several years. We had a great ground-coverer, Joe Gordon, to take over second base just when Gehrig slowed down at first. What balls Lou can't reach Joe can."

Besides Keller, there are a couple of other big rookies in camp over whom McCarthy likes to run his eyes and estimate their weight. One is Warren Rosar, chunky catcher from Newark who led the International League in batting last season with .387, and the other, Joe Gallagher, 210-pound outfielder who swatted .343 for Kansas City.

"Just look at him," invited McCarthy, nodding toward Gallagher. "Isn't he the biggest man you ever saw? He's a great ball player, too!"

"Yeah," was the reply. "But what are you going to do with Rosar and Gallagher—keep 'em around just to admire?"

"Well, I dunno," said McCarthy. "How'm I going to use Rosar when I got a catcher like Bill Dickey, the best there is? I don't know about Gallagher, either, because I suppose Joe Di Maggio and Tommy Henrich will hold down center and right field. But isn't that Gallagher a fine looker?"

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants, charged Cleveland Indians "kidnaped" "Rookie Bill Nowak who reported to Giants.

Three Years Ago

Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn won U. S. women's indoor tennis title defeating Norma Taubele 6—4, 6—3 in New York.

Three Americans In Quarter-Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 9 (AP)—Three United States entrants remained in the running yesterday as the Belmont Manor women's golf tournament reached the quarter-final round.

Mrs. L. Jones of Detroit eliminated her fellow-townswoman, Dorothy Jones, 1 up; Mrs. Fraser Clark, Boston, defeated Betty Gilman of Toronto, and Mrs. J. Coulter, New York, nosed out Kay Grafton of Hamilton, 1 up.

The qualifying round medalist, Mrs. Sidney Powell of Vancouver, B. C., overwhelmed Mrs. L. Gibbons, Bermuda, 5 and 3. Two Canadians also survived their matches, Norah Hankin of Montreal trouncing Miss M. H. Chisholm, Bermuda, 9 and 7, and Mrs. R. H. Irwin of Toronto accounting for Mrs. M. A. Gibbons, Bermuda, 5 and 4. Also remaining were Mrs. H. Vesey, Bermuda, who defeated Mrs. F. Hankin, Montreal, 1 up, and Mrs. W. H. J. Trott, Jr., Bermuda, who downed Miss P. Ransom, Toronto, 7 and 6.

Long Match

DURBAN, South Africa, March 9 (CP)—Possibility of the final England-South Africa cricket test match becoming one of the longest international encounters in history was seen last night as the teams prepared for the sixth day's play with the end not yet in sight.

When play closed yesterday the Springboks had scored 193 runs for three wickets in their second innings to add to a record 530-run total at the start of the match. England's first innings closed shortly before lunch for 316 runs.

American League Basketball

Kingston 46, Brooklyn Visitations 37.
New York Jewels 53, Troy 40.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bat and the Ball

LONDON — Today may seem rather early to discuss the 1939 English cricket season. But back-stage a number of people are doing so with great earnestness. Notably the makers of cricket gear, whose stocks of finished products have to forestall the demand that will reach retailers just before the new season opens up at the end of April.

I wonder how many cricketers, when they buy a new bat, give thought to the care and craftsmanship behind the making of it. A cricket bat cannot be made from any old wood.

It has to be of willow. And special willow too. Growing the willows to perfection is Stage One in the evolution of the cricket bat. Then comes careful seasoning of the cut wood on stacks in the yard. Followed in the workshops, by the fashioning of the blade, insertion of the handle, winding of thread onto the grip and general finishing off.

28-Inch Blade

The laws of cricket decree that the bat shall not exceed 38 inches in length and 4¼ inches in width and the average full-size implement is about 35 inches long (22 inches for the blade) weighing about 2lb. 3oz. and costing retail for the best models, about £2.

Points to be considered when buying a bat are resiliency in the cane handle (a sectional affair with rubber inserts) balance, straight unbroken grain in the wood, suited to withstand repeated impact against the hard ball, and, of course, that indefinable something which makes you feel that a bat—or a racket, or a club—is particularly suited to you personally.

Cricket Ball

Now the making of a cricket ball is a more complex proposition than producing a bat. Both are fashioned entirely by hand, and if you were to come with me to the celebrated ball factory of Alfred Reader and Company at Teston, near Maidstone, in the county of Kent, you would see substantially the same methods employed as were in use when the firm was established there nearly a century and a half ago.

Three main processes we should see:

(1) the making of the "quilt" or interior, with white worsted thread, moistened and wound around a solid piece of cork about an inch square.

(2) the fashioning of cup-like half covers from cow-hide strips four inches wide that have been dyed red, dried and cut into sections like quarters of a large, red orange skin, the quarters then being "closed," or sewn together in pairs, and

Hand Stitching

(3) the pressing of the half-covers onto the "quilt" by powerful vices, so that the seamer may do his highly specialized job of uniting them at the equator with rows of hand-stitching. The sewing of cricket balls at Teston is not done with a needle, but with the bristle of a Siberian hog. Holes are made with a curved awl and hempen thread drawn through them, and you would be surprised at the speed with which expert fingers accomplish this laborious task. A cricket ball for men's use must weigh not less than 5½ ounces or more than 5¾ ounces, and must measure not less than 8 13-16 inches nor more than 9 inches in circumference.

Stitching concluded, the ball is worked on a mold until perfect in shape and then, with a coat of colorless cellulose and a name stamped on in gold-leaf, out it goes, all a-shimmer and most inviting, to the cricket fields of Britain, Or, maybe, to those of South Africa, the West Indies, Canada, the United States, or some other distant land, where England's great national summer game has taken root, in greater or less degree, and the dull thud of willow on leather is an appreciated contribution to the sporting symphony.

Sport Shavings

Every player on the Purdue varsity basketball team this winter was a native of Indiana. . . . Coach Lloyd Brazil of the University of Detroit basketball team will not lose a player by graduation next June. . . . There are nine lettermen on the Kansas varsity baseball squad. . . . There is not a single experienced pitcher on the Alabama varsity baseball squad.

Coach Otto Vogel of the Iowa varsity nine has an experienced man for every position except third base. . . . Pitcher Derringer of the Cincinnati Reds gave only 49 bases on balls in 307 innings last year. Less than one every six innings. . . This is the nineteenth consecutive year the Chicago Cubs have trained on Santa Catalina Island.

Four of the candidates for the Boston Bees' outfield are left-handed batsmen. . . . The Chicago varsity tennis team practices with a robot that fires 800 balls across the net in an hour. . . . Chuck Osborn was rated the fastest man on the Bradley Tech basketball team this year.

All of the 15 members of the Bradley Tech basketball squad come from Illinois. . . . Bill Hapac, forward on the Illinois basketball team, scored 338 points during the past two years. This is the best two-year modern scoring record in Illini basketball history. . . . The Iowa-Northwestern swimming meet, postponed from Feb. 11, will be held at Evanston, Ill., March 18.

Hank Bost of the Indiana swimming team is also a member of the billiard team. . . . Paul Estes, center, was the only member of the Alabama basketball team who will not be eligible next year. . . . In Capt. Guy Manuel, California has one of the best college broad jumpers in the country. He has a mark of 25ft. 1in.

Purdue has won or shared in the Big Ten basketball title 12 times since the sport was adopted on a conference-wide basis in 1906. . . . Every Big Ten indoor track and field meet since 1931 has been held in the University of Chicago Field House. . . . Dick Bartell, Chicago Cub shortstop, is a licensed amateur radio operator. . . . Alton Werner, Nebraska guard, scored 35 field goals against non-conference rivals this year.

G. M. R. H.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Pennsylvania 39, Harvard 32.
Brown 40, Yale 38.
Penn State 32, Temple 25.
Creighton 34, Washburn 31.
West Virginia 40, Washington and Jefferson 39.
Peru (Neb.) 53, Chadron 28.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 48, St. Francis College 37.
Westminster (W. Va.) 58, Bethany 35.
Rider 52, Hartwick College 43.
Columbia 50, Dartmouth 45.
City College of New York 38, New York University 27.
Gettysburg 35, Franklin and Marshall 31.

Britain Regains Wolfe-Noel Cup

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Great Britain regained the Wolfe-Noel International Squash Racquets Trophy yesterday, defeating the team of five American women 5—0 without losing a game.

Margot Lumb defeated Anne Page of Philadelphia, America's ranking player, 9—1, 9—1, 9—0. Susan Noel beat Elizabeth Pearson of New York, 9—7, 10—8, 9—2; Hon. A. Lytton Milbanke won from Barbara Williams New York, 9—2, 9—3, 9—3; Lady Katharine Cairns whipped Margaret Bostwick, New York, 9—4, 9—6, 9—3, and Mrs. F. C. Dawnay beat Frida Scharman, New York, 9—4, 9—6, 9—7.

Cunningham May Race Wooderson

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The long-awaited meeting of Sydney Wooderson, holder of the accepted world mile record of 4m. 6.4s., and Glenn Cunningham, who has run the world's fastest mile, 4m. 4.4s, indoors, may materialize this summer, when a 10-man team of British stars faces an American squad in an international meet at New York.

Scheduling of the meet, to be held late in July, was announced yesterday by Judge Samuel E. Hoyt, President of the Amateur Athletic Union. E. J. Holt, Honorary Secretary of the British A. A. A., is due here on the Queen Mary today to discuss details.

Warwick Vase Golf

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 9 (AP)—Commander W. S. Davidson of Washington and George Thatcher of Boston scored close victories yesterday to reach the quarter-finals of the annual Warwick Vase golf tournament at Riddell's Bay.

Commander Davidson eliminated A. R. Jordan of Boston 3 and 2 and Thatcher downed R. A. Stevens, Stamford, Conn., 1 up.

The qualifying co-medalists also remained in the running, Louis Miller of Chester, Nova Scotia, easily trouncing L. B. Torrey of Detroit, 4 and 1, while Col. L. Miller also of Chester went to the 25th green before finishing on top of Commander R. C. Taylor of England.

G. R. Holmes, Bermuda, defeated H. A. Redfield, Hartford, Conn., 6 and 5. S. P. Powell, Vancouver, B. C., the defending champion, downed Norman Frith, Bermuda, 4 and 2.

College Swimming

Yale 42, Princeton 33.
Yale Freshmen 54, Princeton Freshmen 21.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day	1,048,449
1939 volume to date	44,357,347
1938 volume to date	42,145,640

Profit Selling Checks Rally But Stocks Show Gains

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Stocks met profit-taking resistance in today's market, but most managed to move up fractions to around a point, many to new 1938-39 tops.

Activity was pronounced at the opening, with the ticker tape behind for a brief interval. Prices soon began to dip, however, and the pace slowed. Selected issues attracted additional support near the final hour, although there was an assortment of losers.

Transfers were at the rate of 1,400,000 shares.

Despite the inclination of traders to cash in on Wednesday's brisk rally, Wall Street, generally, was more optimistic than for some time. The principal buoying influence again was said to be the Government's program to bolster business.

Recording high marks for a year or longer were General Motors, Chrysler, International Harvester, Deere, J. I. Case, General Tire, Lee Rubber, Greyhound, Electric Auto-Lite, American Telephone, National Biscuit, and J. C. Penney.

Doing moderately better in the Curb were American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, Associated Gas prefered, Detroit Steel Products, and Niles-Bement-Pond.

In line with the Administration's friendly gestures toward industry, the belief seemed to be growing in the financial district that words soon would be translated into action.

Brazilian Bonds Rise

Brazilian loans shot upward today in a rising bond market on announcement of the details of the credit agreement between the United States and Brazil to facilitate trade and resumption of payments on debt owed in this country.

In brisk dealings, some Brazilian issues were up as much as 3 to 5 points in late dealings. It was announced the Brazilian Government intends to resume payments July 1 on interest and amortization due on Brazil's dollar debt.

Sao Paulo State 7s jumped nearly 5 points in a heavy turnover soon after the news reached Wall Street and Brazil 8s were up around 3.

Domestic corporate bonds continued to move ahead, with many at new tops for the year, under impetus of the preceding upswing. Some U. S. Treasury loans also went on to new peaks on a seven-year uptrend.

Showing gains of a point or more were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Seaboard Airline 4s, Warren Brothers 6s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Great Northern 4½s, and Western Union 5s.

Freight Carloadings Up 6.8 P. C. in Week; 8.3 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 598,691 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 4.

This was an increase of 38,082 cars, or 6.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 45,799, or 8.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 131,638, or 18 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr. over—last week	A year ago
Miscellaneous freight	233,322	17,598	21,994
Less-than-carlot mdse.	153,420	19,455	1,922
Coal	129,129	†2,517	22,420
Grain and grain prod.	32,344	3,459	†695
Livestock	9,637	†298	†1,060
Forest products	24,446	†1,038	†2,486
Ore	8,979	1,095	2,174
Coke	7,414	238	1,530

†Decrease.

Wheat Prices Hold Steady in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Although wheat prices dropped ⅜ cent at one time, the market here was steady most of the session, despite weakness at Liverpool. Prices closed very little changed from yesterday.

Persistent buying coming through commission houses apparently from milling and elevator interests helped to support the market. Most of this purchasing was lifting of hedges against commercial wheat and flour business, possibly some for export.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¼ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 67⅞-68, July 68ffl- ; corn also was unchange to ¼ up, May 48⅜-½, July 50; oats unchanged to ffl higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.69	$4.69⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.69⅛	4.69⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265⅛	.0265⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2273½	.2274	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5316	$
Sweden—krona	.2416	.2416	.4537
Norway—krone	.2357	.2357	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2094	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2736	.2737	.8440
India—rupee	.3516	.3512	.6180
Java—florin	.5331	.5334	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2915	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1637½	.1594	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5460	.5459	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡ Nominal. ‡ Free market. § Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61⅞	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	63	62	63	+1⅛
126½	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	Mar 6
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	2	38½	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅞
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	18	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	3	24¼	24	24	
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	2	26⅜	26	26⅜	Mar 8
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	14	60¼	58½	58½	—1
1⅞	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10	9⅛	Alaska Juneau (1)	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	4	12⅜	12⅛	12¾	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	37	14⅝	13¾	13¾	— ½
13⅞	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13	12½	12½	— ⅞
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	4	19	18½	18½	
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	16	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	*3	184	180	182½	+1½
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	50	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Mar 7
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	60	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ½
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	3	18¼	18	18	Mar 8
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mar 8
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	12	66¾	64¾	66¾	+3¼
24¼	19⅛	Am Ark Ch Del (.35g)	16	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	3	17	17	17	+ ¼
8	5¾	Am Bosch	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	27	96⅛	95	95⅞	+1⅜
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	169⅜	169½	169½	— ¼
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	24	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	3	22¾	22	22	
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+2⅝
122	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	+3⅞
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	13	8⅛	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	11	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ½
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
		Am Encaus Tiling	8	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	6	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+1
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	7	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Mar 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	46	46	46	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 6
7¾	6	Am International	14	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	10	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ½
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	72	72	72	+1
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
4½	3⅜	Am M & Mets	3	4	4	4	
40⅝	32	Am Metal (¼g)	8	38⅛	37¼	37½	+ ½
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 20
7	5⅝	Am Power & Lt	21	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
49½	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	*7	49¼	48½	49	— ¼
44¼	32⅝	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	*13	44⅛	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14	Am Rad & St S	84	17¼	16⅞	17	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	41	19¾	19⅜	19½	+ ½
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	*4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	3	18	17¼	18	Mar 4
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	99	49⅝	47¼	48	— ⅝
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	133	133	133	
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	Mar 4
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	36⅛	35⅜	35¾	
13½	8½	Am Stores	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 3
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	9	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	76¼	76¼	76½	+ ½
11½	7	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
165	148⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	165⅜	165¼	165⅝	+ ⅜
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85½	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅜
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	9	88¼	87½	87¾	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	13	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	+1⅜
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	69	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
92½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
6¾	5	Am Woolen	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	11	7	6⅞	6¾	+ ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 10
36¼	26	Anaconda (¾g)	692	33⅜	29⅜	30⅝	—2⅝
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	3	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar 8
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	26¾	26	26	—1
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Mar 6
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	4	47½	47	47	+ ¼
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	8	47⅞	47	47⅜	— ⅝
12½	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	*7	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	12	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
76½	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	76½	76½	76½	Mar 8
53	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52	52	52	
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	34	40	39¼	39½	— ⅛
70½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	71	70	71	+ ½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	12	25⅝	24	24¼	—1⅜
8⅛	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	11	Atl G & W In pf	17	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	12	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Mar 8
8⅞	7⅝	Atlas Corp (1½e)	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63	63	63	—1
6	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar 3
4½	3⅜	Auburn Auto	11	4½	4⅜	4½	Mar 8
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6½	Aviation Corp	43	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	46	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	19	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	Mar 4
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	10	19⅛	18½	18½	— ½
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	+ ½
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	17½	17¼	17⅜	
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	8	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ½
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	10	20⅜	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	*1	124½	124½	124½	+1¼
8⅞	7⅛	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8½	8½	8½	
73¾	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	58	28	27¼	27¼	— ¼
21⅜	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	10	56	54½	56	+2
80	60¼	Beth Steel	102	75⅞	75	75	— ½
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	114¼	113⅛	114¼	Mar 8
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
22½	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	22	21	21	+1
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	16	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	40	30⅜	29⅛	29¼	—1
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	2	26	25½	26	Mar 8
18½	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	6	18⅞	18½	18½	
165	148⅛	Borden Co (.30g)	51	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	42	29¾	28⅞	29½	+ ¾
3¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	*3	26	26	26	+ ½
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	36	14½	14⅛	14¼	
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	54	28¾	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	Mar 8
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46½	46½	46½	
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
43½	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	40	40	40	—1
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	16	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	5	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
13⅞	10	Bucyrus-Erie	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	35	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	27½	27	27½	
33½	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	8	34¼	34	34	+ ½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	13	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	35	9	8¾	8⅞	
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Mar 8
4½	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	31	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅜	11½	11½	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	5	16¼	16	16	— ½
		C					
18⅞	15¾	Calif Packing	13	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅝
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1½	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	51	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	31	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	50	5	5	5	
33	30½	Cannon Mills (½g)	8	33	32	33	Mar 8
7⅝	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	*1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
37⅜	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	7	94½	94	94	— ¼
53⅝	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	28	53½	52½	53½	+1½
107⅛	105⅝	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Mar 7
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	17	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93½	93½	Mar 8
19½	14½	Celotex Corp	16	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ¼
21½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	20¼	20	20	
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7½	7½	7½	Mar 7
11½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5¼	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	31	45¼	42	43½	—1
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	17	11½	11¼	11⅜	
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 8
40	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	64	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	89	89	89	Mar 8
25½	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¾
3⅜	3⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
1	¾	Chi & N West	4	¾	¾	¾	
1	½	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar 8
3½	½	Chi Gt West	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Mar 8
12¾	11	Chi Mall Order (¼g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 7
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar 7
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	8	18½	17¾	17¾	+ ½
38⅜	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	4	38½	38½	38½	+ ¾
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	+ ½
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	Mar 7
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	5	13	12⅞	13	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	18	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
84¼	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	219	85¼	84⅛	84⅝	+ ⅜
107⅜	95⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3¾	City Stores	1	4	4	4	
24½	18½	Clark Equip	9	24½	24¼	24¼	
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	4	29¼	28½	29¼	+1¼
60⅛	49⅛	Climax Molyb (1.20)	12	51⅛	50⅞	51	+ ¼
30½	23¾	Cluett Peab (¾g)	22	30	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	131	131	131	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	29	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 4
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	8	34	33	34	+1
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	12	18⅜	18	18¼	
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	6	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	62	8½	8¼	8⅜	
89½	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	90	90	90	+ ½
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 8
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	90½	90	90½	+ ½
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	*22	55⅜	55	55½	— ⅜
109½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	109½	109½	109½	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	*10	59½	58¼	58¼	— ¾
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	+1⅛
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	77	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ¼
2½	1½	Com'with & South	31	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
64¾	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	8	64⅞	63¾	64	— ⅜
28½	26¾	Com'with Edi (.40g)	59	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (⅛g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	36	25⅜	24¼	24¾	—1
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	8	8½	8½	8½	Mar 3
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	113	34⅜	33⅞	34	
107½	103¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	107⅜	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	7	1½	1½	1½	
11½	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	5⅜	Cons Laundries	20	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

House Committee Counsels Slash In USHA Budget

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee, criticizing operating costs of the United State Housing Authority, recommended a $2,500,000 slash in the agency's 1940 budget request.

The USHA had asked for a $7,000,000 administrative fund, but the committee cut this to $4,500,000 and noted that the latter sum was a 70 per cent increase over the current year, while the authority had indicated its work load would increase only 57 per cent.

Meanwhile on the other side of the capitol, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland asserted the USHA program "needs drastic and immediate revision."

State Socialism Scheme

He told the Senate the slum clearance act was "a scheme of state socialism . . . on the Russian model," and that "in effect the Government is building free homes for the people of the nation."

Senator Tydings said the authority was seeking $800,000,000 additional for its work and urged that Congress examine its activities carefully before appropriating more funds.

"To appropriate more money on the present plan outlined by the law and as now administered," he said, "is to waste hundreds of millions of dollars in building costs."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who wrote the Housing Act, replied that "the amount of subsidy isn't he important thing. The important thing is the economic and social benefits."

Senator Tydings said the USHA spent $5,520 per family unit in replacing slum dwellings and asserted this was $136 more than the average cost of private family dwellings for the nation. He said Congress should insist that the cost be not more than $3,000 a family unit.

A. F. of L. Criticizes Plan

"I would say that the slum clearance administration has been very efficient and economical," Senator Wagner said.

Mr. Tydings contrasted USHA operations with a housing project at Fort Wayne, Ind., which he said provided homes at $900 a unit.

The American Federation of Labor Housing Committee issued a statement, meanwhile, criticizing the "Fort Wayne Plan" as producing "nothing better than new slums." The Committee said the program would "tend to perpetuate and cause further widespread unemployment among the building mechanics and laborers."

The plan involves erection of prefabricated homes by WPA labor on land borrowed from private owners in return for tax exemption.

General Electric Restores Pay Cuts

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. has announced the restoration, beginning April 1, of all employee salaries to the levels from which they were cut last October.

At that time, all salaries above $2,000 annually were reduced on a graduated scale. In July, these salaries were further reduced by a cut which affected salaried employees drawing less than $2,000. The July cuts were restored Jan. 1.

"Improved business," was the explanation of a company spokesman who declined to estimate the number of employees affected.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd2Inc	13.32	14.17
Affiliated F Inc	4.07	4.50
Amerex Hold	26.125	27.625
Am Business Shrs	3.55	3.92
Am Gen Equip Inc	.50	.56
Im Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	16.58	17.83
British Type Inv	.16	.31
Broad St Inv	26.31	28.14
Bullock Fund	15.25	16.50
Can Inv Fund	4.10	4.45
Century Shrs Tr	24.02	25.82
Chain St Inv	17.05	18.14
Dividend Shrs	1.37	1.47
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.56	19.93
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.86	13.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.00	28.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.58	22.15
Fund Investors Inc	18.82	20.35
Gen Capital	29.57	....
Gen Investors Tr	5.18	5.65
Incorp Investors Tr	16.00	....
Loomis Sayes Tnd Fd	37.10	37.10
Maryland Fund	5.95	6.57
Mass Investors Tr	12.87	13.81
Mutual Invest	11.93	13.04
Nation Wide Voting	1.41	1.56
New England Fund	13.71	14.77
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.50	16.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.55
Putnam Fund	14.94	15.98
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.48	12.57
Railway & Light Sec	11.50	13.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.31	.34
Shawmut Bk Invt Tr	2.50	4.00
Spencer Trask Fund	16.80	17.84
Stand Util Inc	.66	.71
State Street Invest	82.50	85.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.65
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.99	1.10
US El Lt&P Voting	1.06	....
Wellington Fund	14.37	15.77
World Investment Tr	3.83	4.25

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.125	5.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.92	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.05	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.59	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.08	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.73	....
Diversified Tr C	3.95	....
Diversified Tr D	6.05	6.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.45	4.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.38	6.02
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	49.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.36	....
North Am TrShrs1955	2.95	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.89	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.67	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.56	11.06
Super of Am Tr AA	2.55	....
Super of Am Tr C. D	7.17	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.875	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.41	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.625	3.50
First Boston Corp	19.625	21.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Bonds Sales price		Common Stocks Liq. value	Common Stocks Sales price
B-1	27.68	30.36	S-1	28.25	30.99
B-2	23.69	25.95	S-2	15.53	17.18
B-3	15.62	17.21	S-3	13.79	15.29
B-4	7.37	8.28	S-4	5.21	5.83
	Preferred Stocks				
K-1	15.35	16.87	K-2	11.81	13.12

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67¾	.68	.67½	.67⅞	+.00⅛
July	.68	.68¼	.67¾	.68⅛	+.00⅛
Sept.	.68¾	.69	.68⅝	.68⅞	+.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.48⅛	.48½	.48⅛	.48⅜	+.00⅛
July	.49⅝	.50	.49⅝	.50	+.00¼
Sept.	.50½	.50⅞	.50⅜	.50⅞	+.00¼
	Oats				
May	.28½	.28⅝	.28⅜	.28⅝	
July	.27	.27⅛	.27	.27⅛	+.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.44⅛	.44½	.44¼	.44⅜	—.00¼
July	.45½	.45½	.45⅜	.45⅜	—.00¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 3¼s '45-43	110.20	110.20	110.20
3 3¼s '46-44	110.31	110.30	110.31
1 4s '54-44	115.29	115.29	115.29
2 2¾s '47-45	108.23	108.20	108.23
2 2½s '45	107.21	107.21	107.21
4 3⅜s '56-46	114.28	114.28	114.28
9 3s '48-46	110.11	110.9	110.11
1 3¼s '49-46	110	110	110
5 2s '47	103.22	103.22	103.22
1 2¾s '51-48	107.23	107.23	107.23
4 2½s '53-49	104.11	104.9	104.9
4 2½s '52-50	104.14	104.14	104.14
13 2¾s '54-51	106.4	106	106.4
3 3s '55-51	109	109	109
12 2⅞s '60-55	106.9	106.9	106.9
10 2¾s '59-56	105	105	105
33 2¾s '65-60	104.12	104.9	104.12
1 2¾s '63-58	104.14	104.14	104.14
Federal Farm Mortgage			
4 3¼s '64-44	108.21	108.21	108.21
6 3s '49-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
Home Owners' Loan			
9 2¾s '49-39	102.16	102.12	102.12
1 2¾s '49-39 reg	102.10	102.10	102.10
26 2¼s '44-42	104.29	104.28	104.29
12 3s '52-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	85¼	85¼	85¼
28 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75½	75	75
1 Alleghany cv 5s '50	48½	48½	48½
98 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41¼	40	40
13 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	58¾	58⅛	58¾
6 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	112	112
65 Am T&T 5½s '66	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	107½	107½	107½
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	105¾	105¾
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	23	23	23
11 Ann Dbl 5s '67	99¼	99	99¼
42 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99⅜	99½
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109⅜	109½
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	94	93⅞	94
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-95	96½	96	96⅜
62 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102⅜	102¼	102¼
32 A C Line 1st 4s '52	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞
44 ACL clt 4s '52	71	70⅞	70⅞
3 A C Line 4½s '64	71½	71⅛	71⅛
1 A C Line 5s '45	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	43	43	43
7 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	37½	36½	36½
1 Auburn Auto cv4½s '39	25	25	25
30 B&O rfg 6s '95	23¾	23½	23½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	62⅞	62½	62⅞
18 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	61⅞	61	61½
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	23¾	23	23¾
45 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	23	22½	23
46 B&O 5s '96 f	23¾	23¼	23⅜
21 B&O 5s '96 f ct	22¼	22	22
35 B&O 5s 2000 D	23	22½	22⅞
25 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	22¼	22	22
29 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¾	14¾	14⅝
4 B&Ocv 4½s '60 ct	14¼	13¾	13¾
86 B&O 4s '48	62	61	61½
5 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	54	54	54
9 B&O 5s 'SW '50	44¼	44	44
3 B&O 5s 'SW '50 ct	44	43	43
1 BO 4s 'D C '59	51½	51½	51½
10 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	90	90	90
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118	118¼
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107⅜	107⅜
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103½
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	102½	102	102½
6 Boston & Me 5s '67	39½	39¼	39¼
16 Bost & Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	37⅜	36½	36½
25 Boston & Me 5s '55	39⅞	39¼	39¼
2 Bkn City Ctfs 5s '41	60½	60½	60½
7 Blyn Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
56 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79½	78¾	79
3 Bkly Gn C&SB cn '41	44¼	44	44¼
17 Bkly Un El 1st 4s '50	91½	90½	90⅞
1 BklyUn Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	83	82½	82½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99¼	99	99
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
22 Buf R&P 4½s '57	40¼	40	40¼
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	40	40	40
13 Bush Term 5s '55	40	40	40
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97¾	97½	97½
11 Can Sou 5s '62	95	95	95
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119½	119½	119½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115¼	115	115¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123½	123½
10 Can Pac 5s '54	99¼	99	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	94½	94½	94½
18 Can Pac 4s perp	82	81¾	82
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96	95½	96
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9	9	9
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	36½	36½	36½
30 Cen Pac 5s '60	62¾	62¼	62¼
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	77¼	76⅞	77¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	24¼	24½	24½
9 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	24	23½	23½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	83¼	82⅜	83¼
2 ChampP&F(3814)4s'50	102	102	102
62 Chi & Alton 3s '49	99½	99¼	99½
45 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99⅛	99½
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12¾	12¼	12¾
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	99	99	99
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	100	98⅞	100
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103¼	103¼
10 CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	100½	100	100⅛
31 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21	20¼	20¼
28 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19⅝	19½	19⅝
39 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23½	23	23
12 Chi I & Eou 4s '56	75	73	75
41 CHSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
60 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28¾	28¾
27 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29	28½	29
7 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27	27¼
4 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	17¼	17	17¼
6 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4½	4½	4½
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
25 CRI&P 4s '88	16	15⅞	16
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	95⅝	95¼	95¾
6 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	95	95	95
9 Childs Co5s '43	77	76½	77
44 CCC&StL 4½s'77	62¼	61⅞	62¼
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	70	70	70
45 CCC&StL gen 4s '98	76	75	76
19 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	87¾	87	87¾
11 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	91½	90⅞	91½
26 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84⅞	83½	84
16 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	78½	78⅜	78½
11 Col F&I 5s '70	60	59½	60
16 Colo&So 4½s'80	46	45¼	46
8 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¼	102	102⅛
26 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅛	102	102⅛
24 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102¼	102½
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104⅛	104	104⅛
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	102¾	103
32 Com'l Inv Tr 5½s'51	106⅛	106	106
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
26 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	110¾	110¼	110¾
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s '70	105¾	105¼	105¾
20 Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅞	109¾	109¾
10 Consum P 3¼s '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
26 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	109	108⅞	109
7 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36½	36½	36½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	45	45	45
1 Cuba RR 6s '46	38	38	38
6 Cuba RR 5s '52	40	39¾	40
68 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	70⅞	70	70
10 Del P & L 4¼s '69	106⅜	106½	106½
3 D G & E 5s '51	106	106	106
1 Den G & E 5s '51 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 D R G 4½s '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 D & R G 4s '36	13¾	13½	13¾
5 D & R G West 5s '55	4½	4½	4½
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
4 De R G West 5s '78	8¾	8½	8¾
5 Det Ed 3½s'66	113¾	113¼	113¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
4 Elec Auto Lc cv 4s '52	08⅛	108	108½
16 Erie rfg 5s 67	12⅝	12½	12½
32 Erie rfg 5s 75	12½	12¼	12¼
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
4 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22¼	22	22
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B z	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3 Erie Gene 6s 57	43½	43½	43½
1 Fed Lt & T 6s 54 B	98	98	98
13 Firestn T&R 3½s 48	104	103⅞	103⅞
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83⅛	81¼	81¼
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	41	40½	40½
35 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104⅛	104	104⅛
7 Gen MotAcceptn¼s51	106½	106⅜	106½
18 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	71½	70¼	70¼
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100½	100⅜	100⅜
10 Goodrich 6s 45	101½	101½	101½
81 Gt Nor 5½s 2½s 52	100¼	100	100¼
9 Gt Nor 6s 73	93½	93	93½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88	88	88
38 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	89	88½	89
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	105⅜	105	105⅜
134 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¼	101½	102¼
61 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93	92½	92¾
20 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80½	80⅛	80½
10 G Gay & W deb B	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101¾	101¾	101¾
25 Hudson Bal 5s '52 A	34⅜	33¾	34⅛
44 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	51⅝	51	51
4 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	111¾	111½	111¾
15 Ill Cen 4s'52	62¼	62¼	62¼
10 Ill Cen 4s'53	60¼	59½	60
10 Ill Cen 4s'53 reg	54	54	54
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	61½	60⅞	61½
90 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	56½	56	56⅛
6 Ill Cen 5s'55	70½	70	70½
5 Ill Cent 3½s'51	63	63	63
57 IC&CSL&NO 4s'63 A	60¼	59½	59¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 E	56¼	55¾	56
12 Indpls Un Ry 3½s'86	104½	104½	104½
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Int Rys R Tr 7s'32	65½	65½	65½
3 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	63¾	63¾	63½
1 Interb R Tr6s'32	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	67⅞	66½	66½
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5'66 ct	66½	66½	66½
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	16	16	16
58 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	87	85¾	87
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	56½	56⅛	56⅛
340 Int Paper 6s'55	93½	93⅛	93⅛
10 Int Pap 5s '47	99¾	99½	99⅞
11 Int Rys CA 6½s '47	95¾	95	95¾
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	71½	71	71¼
12 Int T&T 5s '55	74½	74	74
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
2 JamesF&Clea 5s '59	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 KCFts & Mem 4s '36	36	35¾	35¾
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36ct	33¾	33¾	33¾
28 K C South 5s '50	71¼	70¾	70¾
10 K C South 3s '50	72½	72	72½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 K C Term 5s '60	108¾	108½	108¾
14 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 KingsCoElc&P 6s '97	164	164	164
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102	102
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103	102¾	103
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	57	57
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	90	90	90
1 LE & West 3s '47	70	70	70
8 L S & M S 3½s '97	90	89¾	90
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25	25	25
19 Leh & N E ng 4s '65A	90	89	89¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	62	62	62
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	60½	60½	60½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	19½	19½	19½
2 Leh Val NY4½s'40	51½	51½	51½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40 asd	51½	51½	51½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22	21¼	22
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	20⅝	20½	20⅝
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109¼	109¼	109¼
20 Loews 3½s '46	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s '54	108	108	108
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
26 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	90⅜	90	90
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98½	98½	98½
23 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅛	93	93
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89½
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	84½	84½
4 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	77	77	77
9 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	51	51
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35½	35¼	35½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33⅛	33	33
5 M&StL rfg 5s 62	3	3	3
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
49 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	33½	32½	33⅛
40 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100	99⅞	99⅞
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	53⅞	53½	53⅞
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	48⅛	47½	48½
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54¼	54	54
5 Nassau El 4s 51	45½	45½	45½
42 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅞	104¾	104¾
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Nt RR Mex 4s'51 asd	2	2	2
6 NatlSteel 4s'65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	72	72	72
8 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103½	103¼	103¼
4 N O Pub Sv5s'55B	104⅜	104	104⅜
18 N Orl Term 4s'53	73½	73	73½
12 NO Tex&M 5s'54	35	34	35
3 NO Tex&M 5s'56 B	33	33	33
50 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68¼	67¾	68⅛
87 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61⅝	61	61⅝
63 NYC cn 4s'98	71¼	70	71¼
34 NYC 3¾s'46	80⅞	80½	80⅞
70 NYC cv 3½s'52	73	72¼	73
77 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61½	61	61½
25 NYC & HR 4s'42	84½	83⅝	84½
19 NYC&HR 3½s'97	84¼	84¼	84¾
31 NYC&HR 3½s'97 reg	80½	80	80½
23 NYC Mil Cen 3½s'98	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	70½	70	70
105 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59	58⅜	58½
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	83	83	83
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	16⅝	16½	16⅝
6 NY Dock cv 4s '47	55⅝	54⅝	55
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55⅝	54	55⅝
21 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	16¾	16½	16¾
5 NY NH & H 4½s '67	16½	16½	16½
5 NY NH & H 4s '56	14½	14½	14½
2 NY NH & H 4s'57	7	7	7
10 NY NH & H 3½s'54	13¼	13	13
4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	106	106	106
10 NY Steam 3½s'63	104¾	104½	104½
3 NY S & W gen 5s '40	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 NY Tel 4½s'39	102½	102½	102½
3 Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	100	100	100
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14	14	14
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	16	15⅞	15⅞
9 Norf & W 4s '96	122½	122½	122½
80 Nor Pac 6s 2047	73¾	72¾	73
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	63¾	63⅛	63⅝
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	63½	63½	63½
28 Nor Pac 4s '97	85	84¾	84¾
57 Nor Pac 3s 2047	53	51½	53
109 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	109¼	109⅝	109¾
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	6	6	6
1 Ohio Conn Ry 4s'43	107	107	107
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108	108	108
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
36 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104½	104¼	104¼
8 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116⅛	116⅛
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
18 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	108⅛	108⅛

Commerce and Finance

Food Industry, Consumers Await Plan on Commodity Surpluses

Business and Industry

High Bond Prices For 2 More Years, Executives Opine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The market for long-term bonds will continue at its present high level for at least another two years in the opinion of over 500 executives of large financial institutions, according to a survey made by Homer & Co., Inc., dealers in high grade institutional bonds. Furthermore, these executives believe that the private sale of large new issues is against the general welfare and that it is impossible, from the viewpoint of safety, for a financial institution to have too large a percentage of its portfolio invested in U. S. Government bonds.

A pessimistic view of the long-term financial outlook for the railways is justified in the opinion of nearly two-thirds of the officials included in the survey. Of the 1,200 important executives of leading life insurance companies, savings and commercial banks, trust companies and other financial institutions throughout the United States, whose opinions were sought, nearly half responded.

For More Rail Regulation

On the railroad dilemma, they do not favor government ownership on a basis of fair compensation and do not favor removal of freight rate-making restrictions, but they definitely favor increased regulation of competing water and highway carriers and unrestricted consolidation as the best solution of this problem. Only 13 per cent of these officials suggested lower rail wages as a remedy, only 8 per cent favor higher freight rates, and only 5 per cent favor drastic scaling down of fixed charges. A substantial number recommend giving full control of railroad reorganization to holders of defaulted senior bonds.

By a majority of more than three to one, the executives reached by the survey asserted that from the viewpoint of safety, their own types of financial institutions are warranted in carrying a full percentage of their bond portfolios in government obligations.

The first question asked in the Homer survey was: "How soon will the present major bull market for long-term bonds change to a major bear market?" Only 1 per cent of the answers stated "Within 6 months," while 34 per cent voted "6 months to 2 years," 59 per cent voted "2 years to 5 years," and 6 per cent voted "Longer than 5 years." Thus, in the aggregate, 65 per cent of these institutional executives believe that the bull market will continue at least two years more.

Among other opinions reflected in the investigation are a preference for high-grade corporate bonds, as contrasted with state and municipal issues of equal rating, and a preference for over-the-counter corporate bond dealings by financial instiutions in comparison with transactions on the floor of an Exchange.

Against Private Bond Placement

In reply to the question: "Do you approve, from the point of view of the general welfare, the present practice whereby large new issues of long-term corporate bonds are frequently being sold privately to a few institutions without public offerings?", 85 per cent of those who gave an opinion disapproved of private placement, while only 15 per cent approved.

In spite of the general pessimism regarding the future for the railroad industry expressed by 64 per cent, 90 per cent of the financial officers urge the retention of junior bond holdings, principally railroad, in view of the likelihood of higher security prices later on.

The majority also recommend the sale of prime corporate bonds and reinvestment of the proceeds in government bonds of the same maturity, provided that a similar return could be obtained from government obligations. Another question asked was: "Can your type of financial institution have too large a percentage of its bond portfolio invested in governments (from the viewpoint of safety)?"; 23 per cent voted "Yes," while 77 per cent voted "No."

Power Output Up 10 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended March 4 advanced .8 of 1 per cent to 2,244,014,000 kilowatt hours from 2,225,690,000 in the preceding week and was 10.2 per cent ahead of 2,035,673,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute:

New England, 12.2; Middle Atlantic, 8.3; Central Industrial, 12; West Central, 5.4; Southern States, 10.5; Rocky Mountain, 8.7; Pacific Coast, 9.3.

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Will Consumer Subsidy Help Solve Problem of Surpluses?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Traders in farm commodities here are much interested in the outcome of the conference scheduled for next Monday between the National Food and Grocery Conference Committee and the Department of Agriculture on the new "scrip" plan to subsidize consumers instead of producers of 'surplus" farm commodities.

The conference is the outcome of a long and heated controversy precipitated last fall by Secretary Henry Wallace's "two-price system" proposal, and the upshot may be a radical change in the Government's attack on the problem of "surplus" farm commodities.

Grocers have watched for some years now the operations of the Government in surplus farm commodities with more and more misgivings, feeling themselves in somewhat the same position as the utilities in the shadow of the Government's hydroelectric projects.

U. S. as Commodity "Angel"

Way back in the first New Deal, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was formed as part of the Government's system of holding companies and interlocking directorates to help the farmer. It was designed to buy up cheap farm products and distribute them to the poor, much as Congress in 1920 voted $20,000,000 to buy up corn and so relieve Iowa farmers and then distribute it in Russia to relieve starving Russian farmers.

The operations of the FSRC were troublesome on both the buying and distributing end, for they upset primary food markets in much the same way the cotton loan program with its 11,500,000 bales of CCC loan stock has upset the orderly marketing of cotton, and then they upset retail distribution. The FSRC would pick up walnuts, grapefruit, or oranges, then wire state relief agencies and ask how many they could use. On order, then, they would set a carload or oranges rolling, and presently local grocers who were themselves carrying substantial stocks of oranges in some small town would find their market gone and people using oranges for baseballs.

The present preposterous situation in the butter market is an example of the Government's surplus carryings on. In 1933 the Government undertook to "stabilize"—and support—the butter market by picking up several million pounds at between 22 and 24 cents. It bought for four months, holding up the price. The good price caused increased churning, and finally the Government decided not to hold the bag any longer.

It stopped buying and the price tumbled to 15½ cents, but in three months was back to 26 cents.

The Butter Fiasco

This performance has been repeated in the last year. The AAA, which controls the present Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, decided in February, 1938, to support butter prices by buying for later resale or relief distribution. It turned over funds to the FSCC to buy 50,000,000 pounds. The appropriation had to be stepped up 50 per cent last summer.

Storage stocks in the fall reached an all-time high and 190,000 grocers associated with the Independent Food Distributor's Council and the National Association of Food Chains tried to be helpful and bail out the FSCC by a "buy butter" drive, but it didn't help much. By Nov. 1 stocks were 96 per cent higher than a year earlier.

On Jan. 1 stocks were almost three times those of a year earlier, and the pegged price, plus low feed prices, had encouraged dairy farmers to accelerated butter churning well above 1938. The butter will have to be given away mostly, but the FSCC merely increased its rate of buying.

The country's grovers apparently until last fall had decided the only thing they could do about the situation was to grin and bear it. But they were roused to fight when Secretary Wallace in October announced his two-price plan. In effect he was saying that he would relieve the situation not only by distributing to people on relief but to the whole "submerged third" of the population. This would multiply the disturbing influence of the program.

The Grocers Get Busy

The two-price system was apparently a political failure, but meantime the grocers decided to do something about it. They went to Washington and though in previous years they had found nobody interested, they now found a ready ear with Secretary Wallace and the head of the FSCC. They proposed a "scrip" system which would radically reorganize the whole system of relief distribution and put it through regular trade channels. The essence of their plan was that the poor should be given, in lieu of cash or free groceries, some kind of scrip allowing them to buy certain foodstuffs at half price. The grocer would then take the scrip and collect the other half from the United States Treasury.

Apparently Secretary Wallace's original two-price proposal had been designed to head off the domestic allotment plan. This was a plan in essence to permit farmers to cultivate ad libidem, but to dump the excess over domestic requirements at cut prices, just as 100,000,000 bushels of wheat were dumped last fall and winter. Secretary Wallace merely suggested that the dumping be done at home.

The manifold objections which came not only from the grocery trades but from textile interests boiled down to the fact that an immense amount of policing would be necessary to permit some people to buy at cut prices and to force others to buy at full price (while carrying the load as tax-payers for the cut-price recipients). An immense field for political patronage, it was also charged, would be opened up.

Food Stamps Are Next

At their convention in Chicago in January the grocers thought over the whole situation very carefully, and the National Food and Grocery Conference Committee, a standing body composed of representatives of six grocers' associations, talked it over further among themselves and with the folk at Washington. They apparently hit on the so-called Thorpe plan, as follows: Qualified needy people, say with a family income under $750 a year, would get books of "scrip" from the post office, then countersign and spend the scrip like travelers' checks, except that, for example, they could buy $40 worth of "surplus" groceries for $20 if on those particular groceries at that particular time the Government was meeting 50 per cent of the price.

Further details of the plan don't matter because Washington has developed a plan of its own, which, according to rumor, it doesn't want divulged. Details are about as follows: First, the word "scrip" is taboo. The man on relief will, in lieu of that part of his cash relief payments he is supposed to have to use for food, get a book of oversized orange stamps, no good except for staple foods. This will keep him out of saloons. The grocer who gets this orange money or stamps or scrip or whatever it is called will collect from the Treasury or the Post Office, or maybe pay his wholesaler with it and the wholesaler will cash it.

Subsidy to Consumers

Then, in addition, the reliefer will receive half as much more, face value, in blue scrip or stamps. These will be good only in the purchase of farm products which the Secretary of Agriculture designates as "surplus." The grocer will cash them in the same way as the orange slips. Grocers who sell ordinary staples for blue slips, or "surplus" staples for the orange ones won't be able to cash them; sleuths will be employed. The plan is to be tried out in a few cities and on a few commodities first. All hands will discuss it next Monday at a round-table at Washington, including the Government and the grocers.

It is in essence a subsidy to consumers instead of to producers. The idea presumably is that the blue slips will stimulate consumption of "surplus" commodities so much that eventually the FSCC won't have to go into primary markets and support them. But some people have misgivings. They say, first, that consumption of food in the United States is very inelastic. Consumption of "surplus" commodities will largely, they say, be at the expense of consumption of non-surplus commodities rather than in addition to it.

Moreover, once a commodity goes on the valued "surplus" list it will scarcely ever get off because the subsidised consumption will hold up the primary market price—if the scheme works—and this will stimulate production and so make it impossible to drop the commodity from the list.

Where FSCC Gets Its Money

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is nowhere mentioned by name in the daily Treasury statements or in the annual budget message and report. Its outlays, however, are included in those of the AAA Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended provides permanent indefinite annual appropriations equal to 30 per cent of the gross annual customs receipts to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture "to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities." This is the FSCC's money.

It spent $35,000,000 in 1937-1938, and for the current fiscal year $114,025,000 has been appropriated for this purpose, and "for 1940," according to the Treasury's January budget estimates (page A95) "it is estimated that reduction in customs collections will operate to reduce the amount so available to $90,000,000." But as often happens the AAA people are now talking about the new plan in terms of sums far in excess of this.

The plan is reminiscent of the scheme of the Douglas "social credit" people, by which out of a mysterious "national dividend" the Government will subsidize the purchase of retail commodities up to the point where industry operates at capacity. Neither the new scrip plan, however, nor the social credit plan, is very clear how the funds are to be safely and continuously raised for financing these consumer subsidies.

Business Groups To Visit Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8—To permit American business interests "to observe present day economic, cultural, and financial conditions in Japan" two parties of prominent American business men have been invited to visit Japan as "honored guests" of the Japan Foreign Trade Federation.

One group of four, representing the Pacific Coast, has already left on what will be a two months survey. The other group from Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit are scheduled to leave in a few weeks.

These representing the Pacific Coast are Mr. Christie Thomas, Manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; Lawrence W. Hartman, Executive Vice President of the Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce; Charles Page, Executive Vice President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; and George L. Eastman, former President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Harbor, Foreign Commerce and Shipping Committee.

These executives, accompanied by their wives, sailed March 2 aboard the Kamakura Maru from San Francisco for Yokohama. The second party will also sail from San Francisco at a date to be announced later.

Cotton Exchange Seat Up $200

NEW YORK—A membership on the New York Cotton Exchange has been sold for $8,500, an increase of $200 from the last transaction.

Urges Banks Put Excess Funds In Corporate Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Bank earnings should be used to build up a reserve against possible principal losses and to maintain an adequate capital structure, instead of being almost completely dissipated in high interest rates with an eye to retaining deposits, in the opinion of William R. White, New York State Superintendent of Banks.

Speaking upon "the earnings problem from the supervisor's standpoint," Mr. White told the more than 1,000 bankers, gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today for the three-day session of the Eastern Regional Conference of the American Bankers' Association, that funds which are not truly savings should be eliminated from thrift or special interest departments and that a plan should be developed to place all savings deposits on a definite time basis.

Yield and Liquidity

"When these objectives have been achieved, an investment program can be adopted which will help solve the problem of earnings by permitting a more scientific balancing of yield and liquidity," he declared, adding that he was not recommending the elimination of savings or special interest departments, but merely suggesting that some banks cease weakening themselves through the payment of too high interest.

John S. Linen, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, speaking on municipal bonds, recommended that any Federal legislation taxing future issues of now tax-exempt Federal, state or municipal Government bonds contain an amendment against taxing issues now outstanding.

Declaring that he did not believe Washington contemplated taxing any bond issues already subscribed to, Mr. Linen said that fear existed that if the right were recognized in Congress to tax future issues by legislative enactment, a later Congress, because of the power thereby recognized and established, might, under pressure, seek to tax outstanding issues.

In saying that an amendment would end fear as to the taxing of outstanding bonds, Mr. Linen added, however, that it was quite possible that the attempt would be made to tax the now exempt salaries of public officials.

Federal Bonds Preferred

J. L. Kolb, Assistant Vice-President of the Elmira Bank and Trust Company of Elmira, N. Y., another speaker, declared that a bank today was justified in placing all, or nearly all, of its funds earmarked for bond investment into Government securities, but warned that it should not go so far as to place all its investment funds in Government bonds.

"Since it is vital to the Government that it maintain low borrowing rates for itself as well as for the solvency of its banks," he continued, "it will do all in its power to maintain the market value of its securities. Between them the Treasury and the Federal Reserve have extensive means for doing this."

Emphasizing that the need for security from market fluctuations is greater than the need for income, Mr. Kolb suggested that banks pursue the following procedure in respect to a Government bond program:

"First, plan an investment program based upon a study of the bank's deposits, other assets and capital account; second, build a maturity calendar with as short maturities as are needed for proper liquidity, and, third, restrict the length of the bonds in the investment account as much as need for income will permit."

Burgess on Bond Investment

W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank and one-time vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, addressing the meeting yesterday, urged banks to invest a substantial part of their excess reserves in high-grade corporate bonds during the next few years.

Saying this would be an aid to recovery, Mr. Burgess held that it should be recognized at once that the banks cannot supply from their pool of funds the kind of financing which is most necessary for full recovery.

"Banks can buy prime bonds and mortgages," he said, "but under the law they cannot buy stocks or second-grade bonds. Yet for new enterprise, risk money is essential and risk money can come only from private sources.

"Does this absolve the banks from all responsibility for the financing of recovery? I think not. A good high-grade bond market encourages a good market for other securities."

In discussing the purchase of corporate bonds at the session today, Hector Prud'Homme, Vice-President of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., declared that "the largest banks do not really have the choice of buying short term corporates in any significant amount because there aren't enough high grade bonds to go around."

Bond Income Important

Thomas W. Munro, Vice-President and Cashier of the Fidelity Deposit Bank of Derry, Pa., another speaker, declared at a round-table conference for commercial banks on investment policies that banks must pay increasing attention to the income received from bond accounts.

Pointing to the declining trend in commercial loans and other self-liquidating paper, Mr. Munro said that as a result, banks, whether they liked it or not, "must look to their bond accounts for a portion of their income that has increased in importance each year for the past decade."

"The decline in the volume of loans that provide an adequate return, coupled with the easy money policy of the present Administration, and which will have to be continued regardless of the party in power, places greater and greater burdens upon the bond account to provide the income necessary to the existence of banks.

"This condition has become intensified," he continued, "until we have reached a point where to obtain a return on our bond account commensurate with the risk involved, banks are obliged to purchase issues with maturities so distant as to make them vulnerable to any political or economic happening, which will cause an increase in the existing low interest rates."

Addresses Bankers

Kaiden-Keystone

W. Randolph Burgess

Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York and former Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Reserve Board Sees Need of More Public Spending for Upturn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board contended that "greater public expenditures" were needed to start a business upturn.

The board, headed by Marriner S. Eccles, a leading advocate of government spending, said in its monthly bulletin that industrial production now is about even with national consumption.

"A further growth in activity," the bulletin said, "appears to depend on an increase in consumption arising out of such factors as further growth in private residential building, larger outlays for plant and equipment, and greater public expenditures for construction or other purposes."

The board estimated that the February rate of industrial production was about 99 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with 101 in January and the recession-recovery peak of 104 in December. The board explained, however, that the index reduction was due to a failure of factories to speed up by the usual seasonal amount since December, but added that output had not actually been curtailed.

Analyzing the business improvements of the last half of 1938, the board said that work weeks had been increased generally throughout industry and working conditions were now at a point where any substantial increase in activity would necessitate hiring additional workers rather than lengthening work weeks, as was commonly done last year.

Engineering Awards Slump During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the past week dropped to $36,575,000 from $85,605,000 the week before and $79,324,000 in the corresponding 1938 period, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

For the year to date, however, awards totaled $637,716,000 against $517,643,000 in the 1938 period, a gain of 23 per cent.

By classifications, awards compared as follows:

	Latest week	1938 week
Private	$9,245,000	$56,702,000
State, municipal	23,582,000	18,613,000
Federal	3,748,000	4,006,000

Over 94,000 Seek Wheat Crop Insurance for 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation reported more than 94,000 growers of spring wheat had applied for insurance on this year's crop.

The applications and premium payments included Delaware, 170 and 79.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Australia Shows Larger Deficit In Six-Month Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Lower export prices, heavier expenditure on defense, and drought are the main factors that contributed to a £4,543,000 (approximately $21,300,000) increase in the deficits of the Commonwealth and States' Governments finances in the first six months of the current financial year, compared with figures for the corresponding period of 1937-38.

Total excess of expenditure over receipts for the first half of 1938-39 was £12,379,000, compared with £7,836,000 for the six months to December 31, 1937.

Comparative Data Shown

The following figures show the budgetary deficits of the comparative six-month periods, together with the original estimated budget surpluses or deficits for the financial year to end next June 30.

	Budgetary Deficits		
	Dec 31 1938	Dec 31 1937	June 30 1939
New So. Wales	£5,083,000	£2,687,000	†£7,783
Victoria	2,662,000	2,213,000	825,000
Queensland	885,000	1,251,000	215,774
So. Australia	995,000	790,000	227,000
W. Australia	462,000	532,000	19,346
Tasmania	235,000	165,000	†808
Commonwealth	2,057,000	198,000	26,000

†Surplus.

Federal Treasurer Richard G. Casey declines to be pessimistic. He said that the internal situation in Australia is remarkably good, compared with that of practically any other country in the world, in spite of adverse circumstances.

"Our broad national set-up is much more soundly based than it was only four or five years ago," said Mr. Casey.

"We are showing that we can withstand low export prices without suffering the general set-back that would have resulted 10 years ago."

As indicating the extent to which Australia's economic stability was maintained last year, Mr. Casey quoted savings bank deposits. Since May, 1932, deposits have been rising steadily. In October of last year they reached the all-time high record of £243,000,000 (about $1,100,000,000).

Wool Exports Up; Value Off

The migration of industry from overseas means that Australian manufactures are replacing imports. Estimates of this replacement of imports rise to as high as £10,000,000 a year.

The difficulties confronting graziers are revealed in figures released by the Commonwealth Statistician, Dr. Roland Wilson,

Although the quantity of exports of greasy wool for the six months ended December 31, 1938, increased by 224,625 bales, the valued decreased by £2,308,629 compared with exports in the corresponding period of 1937.

The total exports for the half year were 1,388,980 bales, valued at £19,823,147, compared with 1,164,365 bales, valued at £22,131,776 in the corresponding half-year of 1937.

Great Britain (£8,010,229) was the largest buyer. Then followed France (£4,409,808); Belgium (£2,450,706); Japan (£1,772,911) and Germany (£1,057,000).

Japan's purchases increased from 59,223 bales, valued at £1,147,640, to 112,267 bales valued at £1,772,911.

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See Oil Reserves Underground Of 17,000,000,000 Barrels

NEW YORK (AP)—A record total of more than 17,000,000,000 barrels in "proven" oil reserves exists underground in the United States, the American Petroleum Institute announced.

A net increase of 1,840,878,000 barrels in 1938 raised the total on Jan. 1 last to 17,348,146,000 barrels, according to the estimate of the Institute's Committee on Petroleum Reserves.

At the recent rate of consumption, that would be enough oil to last more than 17 years. Oil authorities cautioned, however, against taking the estimate as a measure of potential oil supplies in the United States.

"Proven" reserves underground, they pointed out, have increased steadily year by year as result of additional discoveries and might be expected to increase further, both from opening of new producing areas and improvement in drilling technique.

World figures on reserves have been difficult to compile. According to one calculation in oil circles, however, the latest domestic estimate approximates half the world's known reserves.

Development of the new Illinois fields accounted for much of the expansion in proven reserves in the United States last year, the Institute said. Reserves for that state were estimated at 242,847,000 barrels against only 40,884,000 a year before.

The estimate did not include about 270,000,000 barrels of crude oil in stoage above ground. It embraced reserves "already proved by drilling and covers all grades of crude oil and distillate known to be recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions."

Texas led the list of states, with reserves estimated at 9,447,764,000 barrels against 8,247,928,000 at the end of 1937. California's reserves increased to 3,188,763,000 from 3,063,142,000 a year before.

Figures for other leading oil producing states compared as follows (in barrels):

	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Oklahoma	1,212,252,000	1,162,370,000
Pennsylvania	287,886,000	200,460,000
Kansas	601,317,000	613,230,000
Louisiana	713,434,000	1,040,256,000
Wyoming	265,922,000	261,133,000
New Mexico	541,173,000	698,196,000
Arkansas	192,101,000	188,246,000
Montana	109,378,000	784,471,000

Local Classified

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YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Representative. CAP. 0937.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.—Fireproof storage, local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 1-5555

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4949

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, mornings or 3 days weekly. Suite 1935, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Typewriting, mimeographing; private dictation room.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

JAMAICA, L. I.—Management, Sales, Rentals, Business Property, Homes, Lots, Farms, and Exchanges. J. B. HOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave., Republic 9-3261

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY. Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building. NASH AND BOGART 26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Double room in lovely home of comfort and consideration; reasonable; 20 minutes to N. Y. BU. 2-8519.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Furnished room available to lady; privileges or meals arranged; 20 minutes to Park St. Somerset 1057-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT WORKING COMPANION wishes position; good references. Write Box M-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS

TENOR desires position in Christian Science church vicinity Boston; good references. Box E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

PIGEON HOO, TENTERDEN, KENT. Spend your vacation in a real English Country Home; 1-3 exclusive guests received by lady in her genuine Elizabethan Cottage in the "Garden of England"; personally escorted expeditions to places of historic interest; highest personal references. Write Mrs. B. Lushington.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1065 Madison Av. N Y C BU 8-3798

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

(Continued)

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

W. D. WEBB
INCORPORATED
Jewelers Since 1897
Repairing
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

New Rid-Jid De Luxe IRONINGTABLE
Standard Retail Price $4.95
Allowance on old table $1.00
You pay only $3.95
Greenwich Hardware Co.

ROUND HILL FARMS
Grade A Jersey Guernsey Milk
PHONE 188

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios—Ranges—Refrigerators
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO. and Be SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Helaine's Hats
LATEST SPRING HATS Arriving Daily
99 Pratt Street Phone 6-2013

It's Time to Plan!
Your Garden Book chosen from our large assortment of Garden Books insures satisfaction
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Devil's Food Cup Cakes
30c a dozen
Chocolate or Vanilla Frosting
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

MEIGS
New ARROW SHIRT-OF-THE-MONTH in Chatham Stripes
$2.50
Main Floor

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette Delicatessen
1081 Broad St. Dial 4-7782

An Adventure in Beauty
Mary Pickford's Own Beauty Aids 25c to 85c
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Birche's Laundry
Good Service
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 COLONY ST. PHONE 1288

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

N. Y. Dress Goods Store
Now
Celebrating Their 22nd Anniversary
25 Colony Street Tel. 1279

EASTER SUITS
for Men
$22.50—$30
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a ZOTOS *Permanent Wave*
Shampooing, Finger-Waving
Marcelling
Manicuring Haircutting
350 Main St., Middletown 'Phone 350

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

BE PREPARED
for that Spring Clean-up. Get your supply of Sergeo Paints and Wall Papers at our
MARCH SALE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
TEL. 3090

NEW BRITAIN

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD•
HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 814 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

NORWALK

Royal James Beauty Salon
Now in New Location
Tudor Bldg., 83 Wall Street
Beauty Culture in all its branches
Opp. Library Green — Tel. 388
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

County Service Co. and Bazaar
Buy, Sell, Exchange Here
Any Useful Article
Complete Rug and Upholstering Service
Your Satisfaction is Ours
PHONE NORWALK 377

New Spring Styles
IN
ENNA JETTICKS
$5.00 to $6.00—Sizes 1-12
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall Street, Norwalk

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

On Display in Our Store
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Hand Knits on
Miniature Mannequins
They'll tell you at a glance what's New in Hand Knits
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KNIT-TEX $30
America's Largest Selling Topcoat. Made by the makers of the famous Worsted-tex Suit.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

February Furniture Sale
Wm. H. Schaefer & Son Inc.
370 WEST MAIN STREET
(Boston Post Road)

KITCHEN CARNIVAL and HOUSEWARE EXPOSITION
Now in Progress.
Demonstrations! Refreshments! Free, Samples!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET

Tailors—Clothiers—Furriers
Homer S. Crofoot
D'ALESSANDRO BROS.
TEL. 3-3766
148 BEDFORD STREET

MAY WE CORSET YOU?
America's Best Makes
Individually Fitted!
Alterations Free
Annette
115 BEDFORD STREET TEL. 4-6022

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
Step in and see our fine assortment of women's sweaters for only $1.00 each. It's almost unbelievable—what a nice sweater you can get here for this small price. Slip-over and short sleeves. Style in the new spring colors.
Easter Fashions at
Sugenheimers
Distinctive Women's Apparel
64 BANK STREET

LAURA LANE SLIPS
3 lengths—$1.98 up
HOWLAND-HUGHES

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Moving—Storage
Certified Fur Cold Storage
Fur Repairing and Remodeling
The Blakeslee Company
March 8th to 11th
79th Anniversary Sale!
Everything in the Store Is Reduced
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

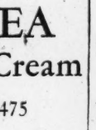
BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let DU-MAR
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
CALVERT 1450
310-312 N. High Street
THE FINEST DRY CLEANING POSSIBLE WITH OUR DUPONT TRI-CLENE SYSTEM

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Belmont 5600



Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Tel. 4-2361
period decorators
173 Central Avenue
UPHOLSTERING — SLIP COVERS
FURNITURE — DRAPERIES

WHITNEY'S
Invite you to visit the many departments that have been modernized for more convenient shopping
North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA
Milk and Ice Cream
Phone, Auburn 2475

Fred R. Drake, Inc.
Distributors
SUNOCO
Auburn, N. Y.

Now Is a Good Time to Have Your
Spring Clothes Cleaned
at
CHATFIELDS
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOUGLAS
Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
WATCHES—SILVER
60 Court Street

"Color Cycles" by NoMend
Beautiful stock of shades . . . Florodora Gold . . . Scarlett . . . Victorian Blush . . . to wear with Spring fashions, $1, $1.15, $1.25 pair
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Now Showing Latest Spring Styles

Burst into Color
THIS SPRING
You'll be in harmony with nature and right in style. See our colorful costumes and accessories now on display and sale
AT McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
Riviera Bldg., Phone 24045
VINCENT J. PILOTTE, Mgr.

Sunoco Products
A-Z Lubrication
LEW CASTOR
Pennsylvania Ave. and Hallam St.
Dial 4-9640

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

HENS & KELLY'S
Annual Spring Sale
Packed with Values
Cl-0181 Established 1866
Woodworth Hawley Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
7-9 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHARLES J. GOETTELMAN
Pres. and Treas

DELECTABLE CANDIES
60c pound
2 pounds $1
Large Variety of Party Flavors
Open Sundays
By NAN SCHEPPY
1053 Elmwood Avenue at Bird

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St., GA. 3211

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Exclusive Clock and Watch Shop
Authorized Agency
Longines and Bulova Watches
Repairing of All Kinds
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 MAIN STREET GA. 3860

Use
RICH'S
Homogenized Milk
Triangle 2818

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anthracite
Egg, Stove and Nut $12.25
Coke 9.50
$1 Discount C. O. D.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

CORTLAND

See and ride in a new
HUDSON
Before Buying Any Car
GENTRY & CRUMB
159½ Main Street Phone 814

GLOVERSVILLE

FARHART GARAGE
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE
646 4034

Essoheat Fuel Oil
Phone 3440
KEROSENE
DYE OIL CO.
14 HILL STREET

Remodeling Sale
March 10-18
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street

Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
CHARLES DISTEFANO
Cor. So. Main and Woodside Ph. 4770

The New Spring Models of
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick
Are Ready for Your Inspection
Charles Brookins
60 No. Main Street

BARNEY GALINSKY & SONS
2 for 1 SALE

ITHACA

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor
for
Men and Women
302 E. STATE STREET

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 2128
ITHACA, N. Y.

We are now showing new dresses for early spring—regular, also half sizes, at popular prices.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State Street

JAMESTOWN

A GOOD PLACE
to buy GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting—Proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER
19 N. Main Street—Brooklyn Sq.

KENMORE

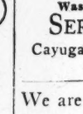
Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY, Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches
of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

LARCHMONT

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER



Westchester's
Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave
Difficult Cases Welcome
168 Myrtle Blvd. Larch. 2198

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

GIFTS
Lottie Dillon
1930 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

REAL ESTATE
Complete
Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

J. Schiffmacher
GULF
Smith St. Service Station
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R.
at the Right
TEL. 6473

JESSALYN SHOP
96 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.
L. MEYER, PROP.
Knitting, Crocheting, Embroidery
Instruction Given with Purchase of Yarns

FRANK'S HAIR STYLIST

72 Merrick Rd. Tel. Baldwin 4767
SPECIAL ON FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
10% to 20% Discount on All Permanent Waves During March Only

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

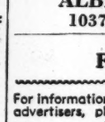
FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Merle Mullen
Smart Clothes for All Occasions
WE ARE READY FOR SPRING with a collection of PRINTS, NAVY AND BLACK SHEERS
Regular and Half Sizes
159-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7648

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
68 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Laurel Beauty Salons

are specializing in
Permanent Waving
43-66 162nd St. Ind. 3-7279
AND
143-18 Franconia Ave. Flu. 9-9519
MODERATE PRICES

We invite you to inspect our collection of SPRING DRESSES, SUITS COATS and HATS
Reasonably Priced
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

Food of Exceptional Merit
NANCY'S TEA ROOM
Luncheon 50c a la carte
Dinner 65c, Sunday 75c
Afternoon Tea
41-13 KISSENA BLVD. Opp. the Library

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JOS. AMORUSO & SONS
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Groceries and Dairy Products
147-06 45TH AVE.—Opp. Flushing Hospital
TELEPHONE FLU. 9-3187

CANDY
WHITMAN, SHERRY and SCHRAFFT'S
Stationery
Electric Light Bulbs
Womrath's Circulating Library
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Ave. Flu. 9-1701—9-7203

FOREST HILLS

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

FREEPORT

Van Roon's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
25 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook
90 So. Main St. Freeport
CORSETS and BRASSIERES
Fitted by Experienced Corsetieres
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Ph. Freeport 4639

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over Weiss

BOYS' EASTER CLOTHES
AT
Barasch's
61 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

A BIT O' GREEN
FROM
CAROL GREEN'S
St. Patrick's Day, March 17th
Bags, Gloves, Accessories and Sportswear
60 SOUTH MAIN ST., FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

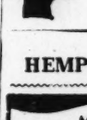
ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8 till 11

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
THRIFTY EASTER . . . with Pilgrim dry-cleaned clothes that look like new. Every vestige of dirt is removed, even from dress seams and trouser cuffs. Color is restored . . . textures are softened . . . and new life actually put into fabrics. Pilgrim dry cleaning is CERTIFIED by the Institute for Maintaining Drycleaning Standards, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping as advertised therein.
Men—Look at Your Hat
Pilgrim Hat Renovating 59c
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., West Hempstead, L. I.
GARDEN CITY 8881

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria
The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and
45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

RUBIN'S
PAINTS and HARDWARE
Clean Up and Paint Up
All Your Garden Supplies and Equipment
WE HAVE IT.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

Marilyn MODES
ATTRACTIVE FROCKS
CUSTOM MADE HATS
at Popular Prices
83-07 37th Ave. Hav. 9-7964

McBRIDE'S REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS • • HOUSES
SPECIAL SPRING LISTINGS
37-02 83rd Street Newtown 9-7788

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Corona

TOYLAND
EASTER BUNNIES
EASTER CARDS
World's Fair Souvenirs
CANDY, STATIONERY, SPORTING GOODS
HARRY LIEB
40-02, 104 ST. COR. ROOSEVELT AVE.
Phone HAV. 9-8245-8246

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165 St., Jamaica

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

Send Flowers to Your Valentine
Lynbrook's House of Flowers
3 Union Ave. Tel. Lyn 2484

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties Clubs etc catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn. 6348
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and S. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN,
INCORPORATED
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Road Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

QUEENS VILLAGE

★ All Star ★
Values in Our
Spring Cotton Street
Frocks
Blouses, Sweaters,
Skirts
LEVINE BROTHERS
217-11 Jamaica Avenue

JACK'S NEW DEPARTMENT
BOYS' FURNISHINGS
and CLOTHING
Jack's Clothes Shop
216-18 Jamaica Avenue
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's — We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3333

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Turnpike and 227th Street
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

TOPPS SHOPS
Gay Spring Frocks
Becoming New Hats
Moderately Priced
216-01 Jamaica Avenue
TOPPS IN STYLE—QUALITY—SERVICE

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

'blue coal' - Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
Portable Typewriters—all makes
SO EASY TO BUY
As little as $1 a week
Typewriter Repairing
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Johns Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-0583

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Toys—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.
laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Beauty Service of the Better Kind at Moderate Prices
Permanent Waves from $4.00
Schiavelli's Beauty Salon
8025 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8300
Jamaica Branch: Rep. 9-3050

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

Huettinger's Beauty Salon

Machineless Oil Wave
$3.50 up
Large Stock Hair Goods
8515 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2320

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Homestead Candies
for St. Patrick's Day
Special Gift Boxes Mail Orders Filled
39 North Park Ave. R. V. C. 3749

ST. ALBANS

Ford — WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

SORENSEN'S
Beauty Parlor
Expert in
Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

MAMARONECK

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES — ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon — 18 Main St. Yonkers

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

TYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEWBURGH
KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$25.00 ALLOWANCE for Your Old Range
plus 20.00 free breakfast service on purchase of a new Tappan Visualite Range! Breakfast service includes a drip beverage pot, electric grinder, chromium pancake griddle. The new Tappan "Visualite" has electrically lighted Pyrex door oven and the "Minute Minder" with gong to check on cooking time.

NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

Jewelry
Lenox China
Silverware
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry our Specialty
Simpson's Jewelry Store
(Oldest Established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2379

WILLIAM M. WEBB
Announces Opening of
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
BEECHMONT MOTOR SERVICE, Inc.
Complete Automotive Service
720 North Avenue at Beechmont
NEW ROCHELLE 5996

MOORE & GREELEY
Formerly Moore Radio Co.
- RADIOS
- VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
- ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
- GAS RANGES

NEW ROCHELLE 1900
609 MAIN ST., OPP. MAPLE AVE.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
Silverware, Watches
Telechron Clocks
REMODELING PERSONAL JEWELRY our specialty
565 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 3692

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

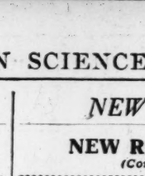
Harriet Back Inc.
11 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Specializing in HATS
Made to Your ORDER
Ready-to-Wears From $1.95
Rental Library and Magazine Subscriptions
NEW ROCHELLE 3406

HALBERT'S
LINOLEUM ARTS
Linoleums
Carpetings
New Rochelle 6450
21 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

See our new line of Spring Girdles and Corselettes
LA ROSE SHOPPE
America's Best Makes . . .
Individually Fitted . . .
ALTERATIONS FREE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP

featuring the new **Frederics Permanent at $5.00**
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, RILLING
Koolerware Method
Also Featured
Paradise Beauty Shop
Telephone for an Appointment
FOrdham 4-7466
50 East Fordham Rd.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter and Decorator
5 East 31st Street
BUckminster 7-1121

MASKIN'S
Greeting Cards
For Everyone and Suitable for All Occasions
Dennison Goods Party Favors
1023 FLATBUSH AVE., nr. Loew's "Kings"

LEGRAND
Beauty Shop
Permanent Waving at Its Best
894 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-2082
Free Parking at Oetjens

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 72nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 8-5862

FREDA
BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS of QUALITY
ardsley flowers ltd.
1103 Lexington Ave. at 77th St.
Phones RHinelander 4-6487 and 6499

Staten Island

NEW DORP
DELICATESSEN
Finest Salads—Meats
Frosted Foods
OTTO LACHENAUER
40 6th Street, New Dorp
Phone Dongan Hills 6-0146

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
MARY LEA JOHNSON
801 Castleton Avenue at Davis
SPRING COLLECTION
DRESSES SPORTSWEAR
Gib. 2-5349
Store Hours 9:30-5:30, Fridays 9:00

Island Chevrolet Inc. — CHEVROLET
1316 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, S. I.
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7900-1
Sales—Service
Dependable Used Cars

NIAGARA FALLS
Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM
Tel. Pelham 1836 Mamaroneck 2513
FRANK WESTPHAL
Upholstering
Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Pelham-Mamaroneck
133 5th Ave. 785 E. Boston Post Rd.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Pel Mel
BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENT WAVES
As you like them. Consult one of our Hair Stylists
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

Carolina Market
INCORPORATED
Home of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry, Fish and Fancy Groceries
319 5th Avenue 217 Wolfs Lane
Tel. Pelham 0400 Tel. Pelham 3100

Youthful Suits & Dresses
HAND-MADE HATS
(With That French Chic)
Also Ready-to-Wear Hats
From 1.95 to 2.95
PICARD
116 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

TELEPHONE PELHAM 0878
M. K. Manookian
Native Expert on Oriental and Domestic Rugs
199 Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
STORAGE OF RUGS
CLEANING REPAIRING

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1648—1647

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
New and Improved
Shoe Department
Bigger and better stocks, improved opportunities for serving you. Chic fashion shoes, practical ease-and-action shoes, children's and boys' shoes, shoes of every type!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St., Phone 197

DAINTY CAKES
PASTRIES and COOKIES
That Help Make Your Party A Success
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market
Easter Is Coming!
From now on there will be an abundance of lovely flowers to suit your pleasure at
THE SALTFORD FLOWER SHOP
PHONE 538

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILLER — *For Better Design, Right Construction and True Economy*
MILLER CRAFT SHOP
286 Court St. ST. 4986
Furniture, Drapes, Rugs
EFFECTIVE HOME SERVICES

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES 35c up DINNERS 50c up
Week days
Sunday Dinners 65c up
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Frank & Schulz
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-1400

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 3939

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

SMART GARDENERS
STUDY NEW BOOKS NOW!
You, too, can get the latest Garden Books now and be ready to proceed knowingly with your garden at "Frost Out" by dropping into
BOB'S BOOKSHOP
135 BROADWAY Tel. 6-5439
Books, Greeting Cards, Office Equipment and Supplies.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
1004 Lancaster Av. Tels. 6-2121, 6-2122

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina. Tel. 4-3138

TROY

FREARS 74th ANNIVERSARY SALE
March 8 to 11—*You'll Want to Come*
FREARS, TROY (N. Y.)

UTICA

Arrow Shirts
Ask any man to name his favorite shirts—and the chances are he will say "Arrows." They're perfect fitting and long wearing. The new Spring Arrows are here—smartly patterned and in white.
$2.00, $2.25 and $2.50
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
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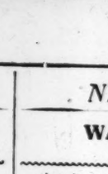
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

Lee's Example

Some men teach by precept, but Gen. Robert E. Lee taught mostly by example. And his life was filled with lessons of noble charity and kindness.

One December during the War Between the States, just before Christmas, a barrel marked "General Lee and Staff," was delivered to camp. Word was sent to Lee, and he rode over to inspect the prize. When the barrel was opened it proved to be filled with turkeys.

The turkeys were laid out on a board in the snow, the largest in the center and the others tapering off to the smallest at each end. There were about a dozen.

General Lee stood looking down at the birds for a moment, and then, touching the largest turkey in the center with the tip of his sword, said, "This, you say then, is my turkey. I do not know what you are going to do with your turkeys, gentlemen, but I wish mine sent to the hospital at Petersburg, so that some convalescents may have a good dinner." With this he mounted and rode away.

Silently the men replaced the turkeys in the barrel and ordered the whole of them sent to the hospital.

News for Camera Club Members

The ticklish job of mounting color stills, long the despair of camera fans, is soon to be done expertly and free of cost. From the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester comes news that after April 1, all miniature camera Kodachrome Film K828 and K135, sent to the company for processing will be returned in the form of individual transparencies, mounted for immediate projection, with no added charge.

This new service, includes lacquering the emulsion side of each roll of film after processing; as a protection against finger marks; cutting the frames apart; and mounting each frame in a serially numbered Kodaslide Ready-Mount.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the Pitch of the Whistle of an Approaching Train to Go Up?

You probably have noticed that the pitch of the whistle of a swiftly moving train rises as the train approaches you, and drops to a lower and lower note as the train speeds away. This phenomenon is known as the Doppler effect, because the law in physics which governs this effect was discovered by an Austrian physicist, Christian Doppler, who lived in the first half of the nineteenth century.

All sound reaches the ear as a succession of waves or vibrations in the air. The pitch (highness or lowness) of the sound is determined by the frequency of these sound waves. The more frequent the waves, the higher the pitch.

In the case of a swiftly approaching locomotive, each successive sound wave starts at a point a little closer to the observer than did the previous one, with the result that the waves are crowded more closely together than they would be if the source of the sound had not been moving. Being crowded together, their frequency is greater and the tone heard is higher. And when the train is receding, each sound wave originates at a point a little farther from the observer than its predecessor, and the waves consequently are spread farther apart. This "spread" results in a lower frequency—that is, fewer sound waves per second reach the ear of the observer, and the pitch of the sound drops.

In the same manner, the light from stars varies, depending on whether the star is traveling toward or away from the earth. Light, as well as sound, is thought to travel in waves. If the source of light is approaching at great velocity, the light waves are slightly shortened and the spectrum lines shift toward the violet, or short end, of the spectrum. On the other hand, the light waves from a swiftly receding star are lengthened, and the shift is toward the red or long light-wave end of the spectrum.—W. P. Keasbey.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Be ye strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded.—II CHRON. 15:7.

What's In a Name?

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London

Send in Your Photographs of Humorous Signs to the Daily Features Editor—A Dollar Will Be Paid for Each One Accepted

Vocations

Carpet Dyeing

The income from a professional vocation was gradually vanishing. Others in the same calling were experiencing similar conditions. An ambitious middle-aged man sat taking inventory. Many things about his domicile needed refinishing or replacement. A large rug in his sitting room, although in good condition, was badly faded. What was he to do about it? Could it be dyed, and what would be the cost? Could he dye it himself, thereby saving money? Why not investigate?

After much research and experimenting he found the dyes that would meet with his approval. The outlay was negligible: a wash tub, a pair of cheap rubber gloves, an ordinary hand brush, and the dye. He found that the renovating material was easily applied without removal of carpet from the floor; that there was no shrinkage; that the colors were fast, durable, and washable; that his large rug was restored as good as new; and that his friends were well pleased with his new work.

The idea came that others must be having the same trouble. He is now dyeing carpets in large display windows, in hotels, in apartments, and in private homes; and all are giving satisfaction. The advertising section of the telephone book shows his large advertisement with its appeal to the housewife.—Ed. E. T., Kansas City, Mo.

In Lighter Vein

"Don't Look Now, But—"

"Look over there and see if that man's looking, but if he's looking don't look."—Australian Women's Weekly.

The Possibility

"I'm leaving, ma'am," announced the maid.

"But why, Mary?" asked the astonished mistress. "I can see no reason—"

"I can't bear that young man who calls on Miss Ethel."

"But he doesn't call to see you," explained the mistress. "You've nothing to complain of."

"Oh, yes," said Mary. "The neighbors might think he does!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

The Right Boy

"Caddie, sir?"

"Yes, I require a caddie, but I want a boy who is a good counter. I'm playing in the club's monthly medal competition this afternoon. Do you think that you can count all right?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what's eight and seven and nine?"

"Sixteen, Sir."

"Grab my clubs. You'll do."—Kerry Champion.

Somesense Rhymes

If nations continue
Far-flung expeditions
Geographies soon must
Be loose-leaf editions.

The Sooner the Quicker!

An inspector visiting a village school had questioned the class at some length. Finally he said, "Now is there anything any of you would like to ask me?"

"Please, sir," piped a voice from the back row, "what time does your train go?"—London Evening Standard.

Home

Where love is, there is home:
The music of glad voices heard,
Like happy notes of homing bird
A tender smile, a helpful word—
And there is home!

Where love is, there is home:
A barren room in some strange land
A castle by the wind-swept sand—
Let love reach forth its kindly hand
And there is home!

Where love is, there is home:
Where trust and faith and cheer abound,
Where there is no discordant sound,
Where understanding hearts are found—
Ah, there is home!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

"Let's Go!"

Photo by Frashers, Pomona, Calif.

A Gnarled Stump Becomes Realistic-Looking Steed at Switzerland, in the Sierra Madres, Above Pasadena, Calif. It Has Been Labeled "The Switzeroceros."

Quotation for Today

HE THAT cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he himself must pass; for every man has need to be forgiven.—LORD HERBERT.

Brevities

Trotty Veck Message: Ill fortune is like muddy water; be patient, don't stir it, and it will clear.

Whit's Wit: Some folks speak as they think, and some oftener.

Little Chauncey

"Why, no—I thought you invited him!"

Party Fun

Musical Mules

This game always ends in a riot of fun. The players sit in a circle. The host goes to each guest and whispers the name of a musical instrument, a different one to each: piano, flute, violin, mouth organ, drums, xylophone, etc. Then the host explains that he will choose one person to be "It."

"It" in turn steps before any player he may choose, and putting his thumbs to his ears, with his palms forward, waves his hands in imitation of a mule's flapping ears. The player whom he chooses then starts in pantomime to play his instrument. As soon as the player starts to play, the mule may change to playing in pantomime which ever instrument the seated player is playing; and the seated player must then change and wag his hands in his ears to imitate the mule.

"It" may continue from player to player until able to catch a player wagging his ears or playing his instrument in unison with himself. Then the player who is unable to change immediately to the opposite action is "It," and he in turn wags his "mule ears" and imitates the instrument in an endeavor to catch someone off guard long enough to make him "It."

The funny expressions players make in this game are much fun for every person playing; and the game usually ends in gales of laughter.—G. E. C., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Day

New York

The woman checked off the last item on her shopping list and started for the subway. She was glad that she had begun early because she could start home long before the rush hour. In the subway she had to wait for a time, but when the train came she was glad to find it almost empty. There were only a few passengers scattered along the benches of the car she entered.

As she sat down she noticed that three Jewish children were directly across from her—a girl of 8 or 9 and two boys slightly older, who were undoubtedly her brothers. The little girl wore a white dress and white shoes, and on her head she had a white veil. The little girl kept her head down, but looked up under the fringe of her lashes. Her costume seemed to make her shy.

Her brothers sat on either side of her, and one of them carried two of the frail boxes used by bakers and confectioners. It was probably part of the celebration that was to follow. Though neither of them seemed at all shy, both gave the impression that they didn't want anyone to realize how proud and important they felt.

But none of the other passengers seemed to care. They did not even seem to notice the boys, much less their pride and that air of importance that they were trying to conceal.

At 14th Street the children rose to leave. It seemed rather tragic to the woman—the world paid no heed that it was THE DAY for these children. Impulsively she leaned forward and took the little girl's hand. "May I congratulate you?" she said. What did it matter that she did not know the reason?

The little girl smiled her thanks; but her brothers beamed. Their faces lighted up like the sun breaking through heavy mist. They fairly glowed with pride and gratitude. For days after, the woman's heart warmed at the remembrance of those two beaming faces—grateful for such a very little thing.

Talented Reading

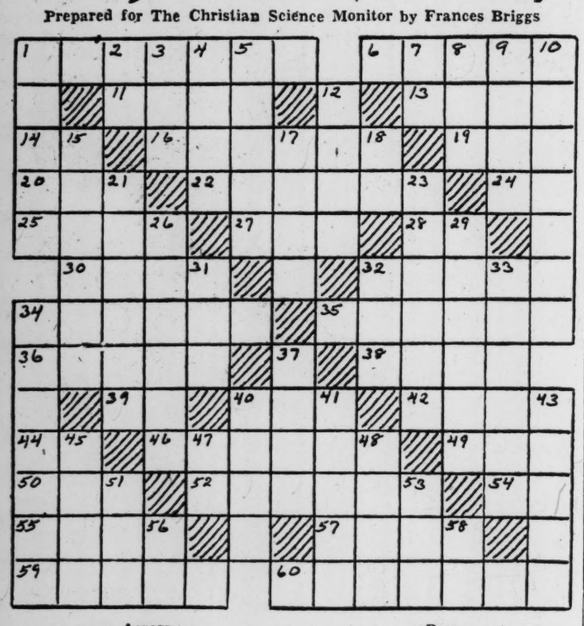
We read often with as much talent as we write.—Emerson.

Bearer of Secrets

He that tells a secret is another's servant.—George Herbert.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Greek poet is regarded as originator of tragedy?
6—What is an amulet?
11—What is an executive officer in a college?
13—What is enclosed space on which a building stands?
14—Rupees (abbr.).
16—A tag or label is what?
19—You do what with thread wound on a shuttle?
20—What is a set or collection of tools?
22—What American poet and musician was born in 1842?
24—Lieutenant (abbr.).
25—What [illegible]nicle is used on snow?
27—What was Adbeel's relationship to Ishmael?
28—Aloft.
30—What skin of species of squirrel was much used in 14th century?
32—What is the name of two islands of the Bahamas?
34—One who leases is called what?
35—What would you call a native of Brittany?
36—What is an antonym for "pendent"?
38—What prefix signifies "opposite"?
39—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
40—What is the gauntlet of a glove?
42—What is State flower of Utah?
44—What prefix means "not"?
46—What is the "singing Memnon"?
49—What is a filbert?
50—Reception
52—What is one of red suits of playing cards?
54—What is Latin for "and"?
55—The Orient is often called what?
57—What is a small piece that is snipped off?
What mollusk is mentioned in Bible?
What was used by Jews for clothing in Bible times?

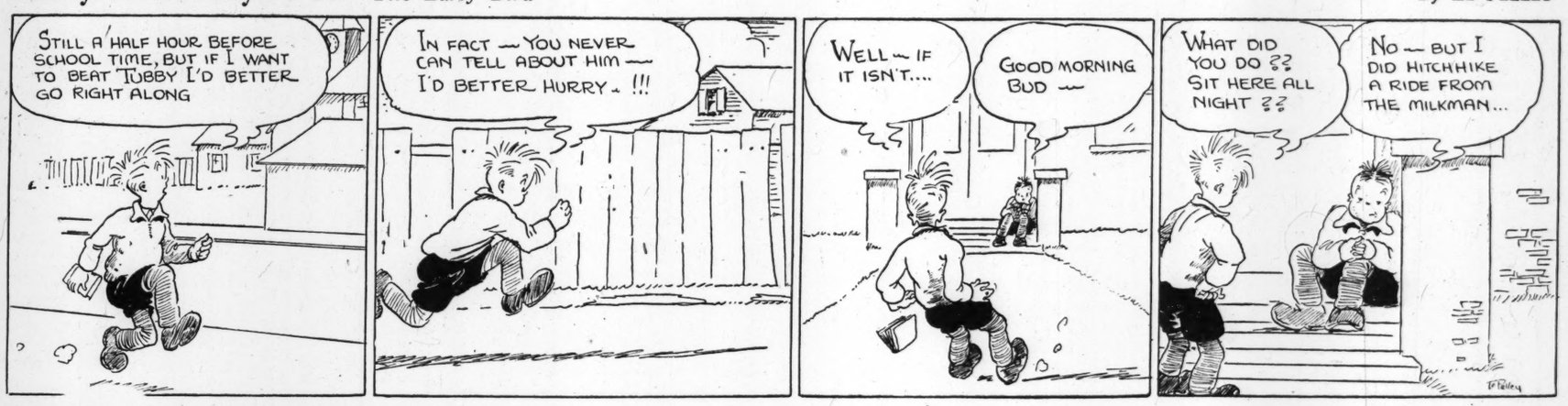
Down

1—If you visited Diyarbekir, whom would you see?
2—What ending denotes past tense?
3—Who was brother and enemy of Osiris?
4—What did Jack and Jill carry?
5—Pizarro conquered whom?
7—What exclamation denotes surprise or joy?
8—The Louvre houses many works of what?
9—What is a former silver coin unit of Spain?
10—What is a city of Coles County, Ill.
12—A mineral seam is what?
15—What metal is usually alloyed with copper to increase its hardness?
17—What is a nautical mile traversed in an hour?
18—Symbol for tellurium.
21—A jaeger gull is called what?
23—Who was a very famous Flemish painter?
26—What was thrown by ancient Greeks for exercise?
29—What wooden-soled overshoe is worn to raise feet from wet or mud?
31—Decay.
32—Who was a Greek goddess of vengeance?
33—Boughs of what Chilean tree are used for thatching?
34—Who were the descendants of Levi?
37—What is another name for a roster?
40—What is a varying weight of Eastern Asia?
41—A portemonnaie is a sedan, easel, or purse—which?
43—Dressed fur of what animal resembles beaver?
45—How would you describe coal deficient in volatile matter?
47—A consonantal digraph might be what?
48—What is a cup fixed in a saucer of alcohol, used for heating liquids?
51—What king of Judah reigned 41 years?
53—Perch.
56—Palm lily is also called what?
58—What is another consonantal digraph?

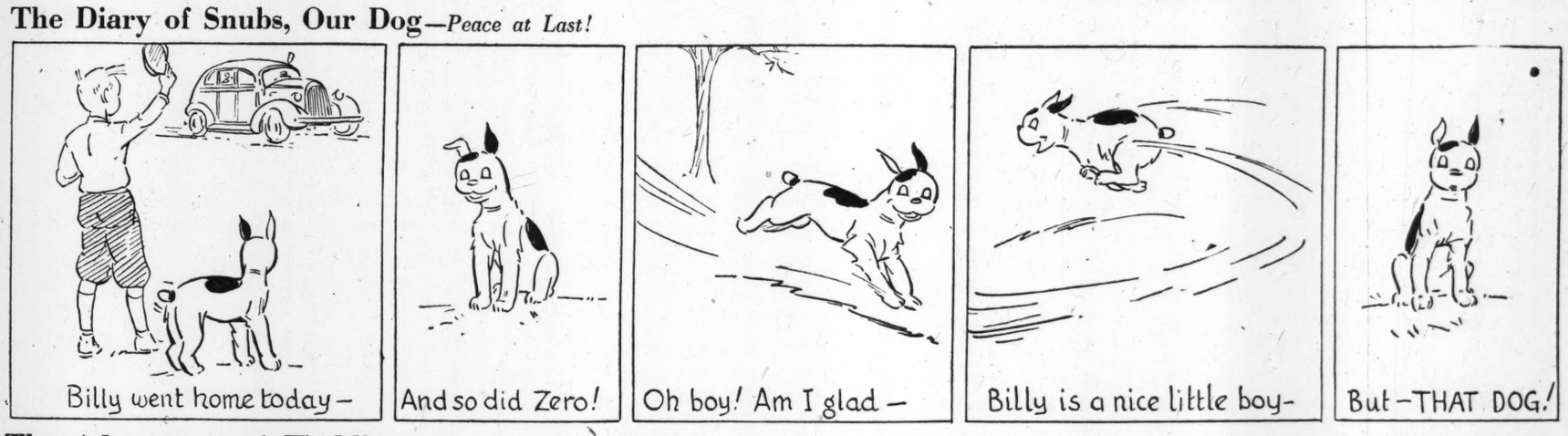
(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Early Bird*

By LE PELLEY


STILL A HALF HOUR BEFORE SCHOOL TIME, BUT IF I WANT TO BEAT TUBBY I'D BETTER GO RIGHT ALONG
IN FACT — YOU NEVER CAN TELL ABOUT HIM — I'D BETTER HURRY — !!!
WELL — IF IT ISN'T....
GOOD MORNING BUD —
WHAT DID YOU DO ?? SIT HERE ALL NIGHT ??
NO — BUT I DID HITCHHIKE A RIDE FROM THE MILKMAN...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Peace at Last!*



The Adventures of Waddles—*Excursions and Alarms*

By THE HAGERS

THE CLOWN SAID, "LIVING ON THIS ISLE ARE ANIMALS WHO NEVER SMILE.
I THINK THEY NEED OUR HELP. WE'LL SEE. MAKE FAST THE ANCHOR TO THAT TREE."
WE DID; AND THEN THE LITTLE CLOWN A LADDER MADE OF ROPE LET DOWN.
BUT SOMETHING, WITH AN ANGRY CRY, JUMPED OUT. I WISHED THE CLOWN COULD FLY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracies Rebound

THE French proverb which says that "to talk of love is to make love" apparently does not apply to war. More than a few peace-minded people have been seriously concerned by talk of war and preparations for war in democratic countries in the last few months. And plainly such measures do not heal underlying conflicts. Yet in important aspects the world is strikingly more peaceful than three months ago. Therefore when London talks about nineteen British divisions going to France in case of war, Britain is not making war in anything but a diplomatic sense, and—if recent experience is a criterion—may be pushing war farther away.

The idealism which sought to make the League of Nations a substitute for war revolts at a fantastic arms race and at military threats. Yet it appears that in the present stage of the world's thinking, to talk of war may be one way of staving off war. Certainly war talk from those who will not go to war except in defense is safer than the boastful belligerence of dictators in "unsatisfied" countries. And the most remarkable change in the international picture in recent months is the more pacific tone of pronouncements out of Rome and Berlin. Three months ago the Italian press was saying that Italy would go to war unless France made concessions in the Mediterranean; now, possibly for home consumption, it is talking of attacks on Italy. In September the Reichsführer was declaring that Germany could never again be blockaded; now Herr Goebbels complains that the democracies are strangling Germany economically.

Let no one think this is a satisfactory situation. There can be almost as much danger and injustice in a new status quo based on democratic rearmament as in the post-Versailles status quo which gradually disintegrated into the climax at Munich. There is need for genuine appeasement. Yet appeasement must be justice based on firmness not concessions made under the clubbing of fear and force. And war is less likely if the peaceful purposes of the democracies are not mistaken for cowardice. Peace is more probable if the actual position is clarified and the determination and ability to resist under certain provocation is made plain.

Thus it is entirely possible that such moves as Britain has just announced and those which have been taken in the United States since Munich will bring about a condition where positive peacemaking can begin. The active policy pursued by President Roosevelt has been one of the biggest factors in the regaining of the initiative by the democracies. And the support for this policy given by a large part of the country has made it more effective. The close-reasoned and statesmanlike declaration this week by former Secretary Stimson has had great weight and should be studied by every American. It puts the alternatives of American policy in clearer light than has yet been thrown on them. And it reinforces the point that clarification of purpose and preparation to support that purpose may be the surest road to peace.

A One-Sided Government?

MAKING "a plea for prosperity" on the radio recently, William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, expressed his skepticism of the Roosevelt Administration's promises to business, and outlined what he considered the "essentials" for attaining prosperity in the United States. One may agree with him that it is more important for the Administration to show its interest in recovery by works than by words. Yet it will seem to some that in one passage Mr. Hearst let the cat out of the bag as to what reactionaries will want if the present swing of political sentiment commits the Government into their hands.

The first of his "essentials" was "to have an Administration which will sit on the industrial side of the table, which will look at situations from the viewpoint of American industry." Now it has seemed to many persons that the place for Government to sit is at the head of the table, dispensing equal justice to all members of the national family. One thing that has been wrong with the New Deal was the fact that it plainly sat on the side of the table with labor and agriculture in the negotiations of national policies that affected commerce and industry. This bias came as a monumental reaction from years and years in which the farmer and worker had felt that Government sat on industry's side of the table and somehow the gravy never got around to them.

Mr. Hearst's phrase may not have been intended to propose a condominium between Government and the captains of industry; but one so experienced in the use of language is presumed to be aware of the natural implication of his words. The ideal, as has been stated, is a Government without bias or predilection, able to see questions of national welfare not merely from one side but from all. It is too true that national politics tends to proceed by ups and downs like the dips at the end of a roller coaster. The Hearst statement may be a friendly warning that in the political reaction now beginning moderates had better hold their hats. May they also hold onto the ideal of impartiality.

No Joking Matter

SO far as the American Federation of Actors is concerned, jokes about WPA workers are henceforth to be taboo. Considerations of censorship of the stage apart, we can sympathize with the sentiment implicit in such a ruling. The WPA worker has been too easy a target; too "down and out" to make the joke at his expense sportsmanlike. There has been abuse of relief. But broadside witticisms have rarely evoked the gentle laughter of the comic muse that persuades or heals. Instead there has too often sounded the note of savagery men sometimes direct against their own victims. It has escaped some that the millions on relief who have lost their jobs and been obliged to meet relief qualifications have probably paid the ultimate in social and economic taxation. They well may be spared the additional burden of ridicule.

—a Pantry Full of Pie

RHUBARB is rubbing stalks with other succulent vegetables in the markets of American cities these days. In the North it is, as yet, a visitor from the South, not a native. Between blonde carrots, pale parsnips, unblushing turnips, it flashes red as a poinsettia. But its taste is even more appetizing to lazy palates than its color is a delight to the eye.

The rhubarb of our country boyhood didn't come from a market at so much a stalk. It grew in the garden, in a sheltered spot near the farmhouse. It was years before we heard it called rhubarb—"pie plant" was its real name. Apple pie and mince pie were all right in their way, but pie plant was the only plant that was named for pie itself. It was one of the first green things we saw after an up-State New York winter. We hailed it with double enthusiasm, for when it pushed its way up through the loam to the sun, winter was past and pie plant pie was just around the corner. That was almost as much of an event as spring itself.

Of course, a boy had to cut one of the first spindling stalks with his jackknife and taste it. In its raw state it was one of the sourest members of the vegetable family, and somewhat puckery besides. But when cut into small pieces and boiled in a pot bubbling with several cups of maple sugar, it became a pie-filling in which sweet and sour were miraculously blended. And when the big bulging pies came out of the oven, they oozed juice as generously as any huckleberry pie would a few months later. The number of pieces a boy could eat was limited only by mother's supervising caution. To this culinary courier of spring, sing a song of pie plant baked in a pie.

Why Do Married Women Work?

THERE seems need for an official, specialized study as to why married women work. None has so far been made, and for lack of it married women continue to be the butt of criticism and of disparaging, even resentful, generalities—many of which are probably undeserved were their actual needs known. More pointed than comments, however, are the bills that sprout in legislative chambers. At present, bills designed to restrict the right of married women to work are before the State Legislatures of Utah, Ohio, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

Women themselves are divided as to legal curbs in a matter of personal liberty as well as social policy; and amid strong opinions on both sides the real issue is too often beclouded. There are those who still feel sure that first right at the not-so-plentiful supply of jobs belongs by tradition and heritage to men. There are those, too, who, while counting it unfair for a wife whose husband earns anything at all to hold a job when other people's husbands have none, are yet opposed to passing laws regulating such matters. These and other opponents say that a law cannot be framed which can be equitably adjusted to such individual needs.

Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Newton, Mass., in filing with the Massachusetts Legislature a bill which would prohibit employment by the state of "married men whose wives have sufficient income to look after them" has added gaiety to an otherwise sharp conflict. Her intention is evident: to place the blame for all the current bills directed at married women, where in her opinion it belongs—squarely at the door of sex discrimination.

Such general surveys as have been made in recent years, reveal that women as a whole are shouldering their full share of dependents, supporting themselves because they have to, or adding to a far too small family income. The pin-money myth has been exploded. It is clear that married women workers would themselves welcome an adequate survey of their reasons for working. Such a specialized survey, it is felt, would prove a powerful weapon in the hands not alone of those who oppose the passage of laws making marriage an obstacle to self-support or the support of dependents, but also of those who oppose the limiting by law of any individual's right to work when he or she considers it essential to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness.

Munich Assessed

Book News of the Day

WHAT M. W. Fodor has done is to put a Stammtisch between covers. When his "Plot and Counterplot" appeared about a year ago it approached, as nearly as any current book, the sort of chat that goes on among newspaper correspondents in Europe's cafés. It is the talk—often well-informed but always scintillating—that is reserved for the large round table in the corner of the best-known coffee houses of a dozen capitals.

Now Mr. Fodor has added an assessment of Munich to his story of post-war Central Europe. In SOUTH OF HITLER (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) he covers the "unholy year of 1938." And perhaps his most interesting conclusion is that "in retrospect the events of the Czecho-Slovak final chapter, like those of the Austrian, can be traced to the visit of Lord Halifax to Berchtesgaden when Herr Hitler obtained the impression, rightly or wrongly, that Great Britain would not intervene if Germany attempted to realize her 'legitimate' aspirations in Central Europe, provided that she arranged it peacefully, without provoking a war."

* * *

But the opinion is without specific documentation. The subsequent events, as Mr. Fodor presents them, follow logically upon his thesis. Yet the policy of the British remains a matter of deduction—leaving some of the most vital elements in the Munich equation still at issue.

As a further example, Mr. Fodor writes that "today one can assume with definite safety" that the fate of Czecho-Slovakia was sealed with the visit of Reichsführer Hitler's adjutant, Major Wiedemann, to London in July, 1938. He bases the conclusion upon the timing of subsequent developments, such as the fact that France, two days later, had dropped the idea of aiding Czecho-Slovakia in case of a German attack.

It may, however, be contended that some of the most skilled observers know things they cannot prove and that trends and responsibilities are best interpreted in the light of sound general knowledge rather than by detailing of specific fact. From such a standpoint the opinions of Mr. Fodor—whose long newspaper work in Central Europe has included correspondence for the Chicago Daily News and the Manchester Guardian—are entitled to more than casual consideration.

* * *

Perhaps the clearest indication of this responsibility of undocumented judgment is Mr. Fodor's agreement with those who believe that when France decided to build the Maginot line, it gave up the idea of coming to the aid of its allies. Thus it would be French policy itself, rather than the German reoccupation of the Rhineland, which immobilized the Quai d'Orsay's politico-military policy in Central Europe.

And now, having prepared the Continent for the thrust of its commercial policies, the Reich, in Mr. Fodor's view, is preparing to go "beyond Baghdad." Economic difficulties, he declares, will not prevent this march, for Germany will be able to acquire the essential raw materials as the advance proceeds.

Interesting views, these. Time will test some of them. Records yet unpublished may confirm or refute others. H. R. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Law Machinery in Reverse

By Frank L. Perrin

MADISON, WISCONSIN

SO SUDDEN and complete has been the emancipation of the Wisconsin Legislature from the effective, absolute, and sometimes benign domination by the La Follette dynasty, that the machinery, like a short-circuited dynamo, refuses to function. The voters of the State at the November election demanded a change. They got it on the first Monday of January when Julius Heil, a prosperous manufacturer, of Milwaukee, assumed the leadership. I sat for an hour or two in his office the other day and sought to estimate his qualifications as a successor of those men whose portraits adorned the walls of his inner office. This I think I accomplished, and when I am certain of this I hope to discuss and estimate them more accurately and more at length.

Wisconsin's immediate problem is the one common to those of her neighbors, near and remote. It is one of increasing costs of government, increased burdens of relief and dependency, reduced capital gains in agriculture and manufacturing, and reduced income from taxation. Governor Heil is attempting to deal with the problem by applying his knowledge and experience as a man of business. He is not a politician, according to his own testimony and that of his friends and associates. Equally important, he seems not to have surrounded himself with a corps of politically trained advisers. It is apparent at this moment that he has not discovered that even a Legislature predominantly sympathetic politically is about as easily controlled and managed as a band of wild horses unless its influential leaders have been taught that "whoa" means to halt and that "go" means to move forward. The master's voice must be heeded in emergencies if chaos and disaster are to be avoided.

* * *

My impression is that the Governor waited too long in diplomatically asserting his leadership. Sessions are held biennially in Wisconsin, and the Executive's term is for two years. His record will be made before the end of the present session unless failure to enact needed revisions in the State's laws compels the convening of a special session next year, or before.

I have sat, as an observer, in many legislative bodies. This one thing, among some others, I have learned. It is that with the elevation of the farmer, the storekeeper, the blacksmith, the lawyer, the doctor or the preacher to the honorable estate of legislator, he becomes, by some strange metamorphosis, a politician. There is nothing disgraceful, *per se*, in that. It is only that he is inclined to assume superior knowledge and tremendous importance. He must laud, revolt, orate, or in some way become great in the eyes of his constituents, the kindly people at home.

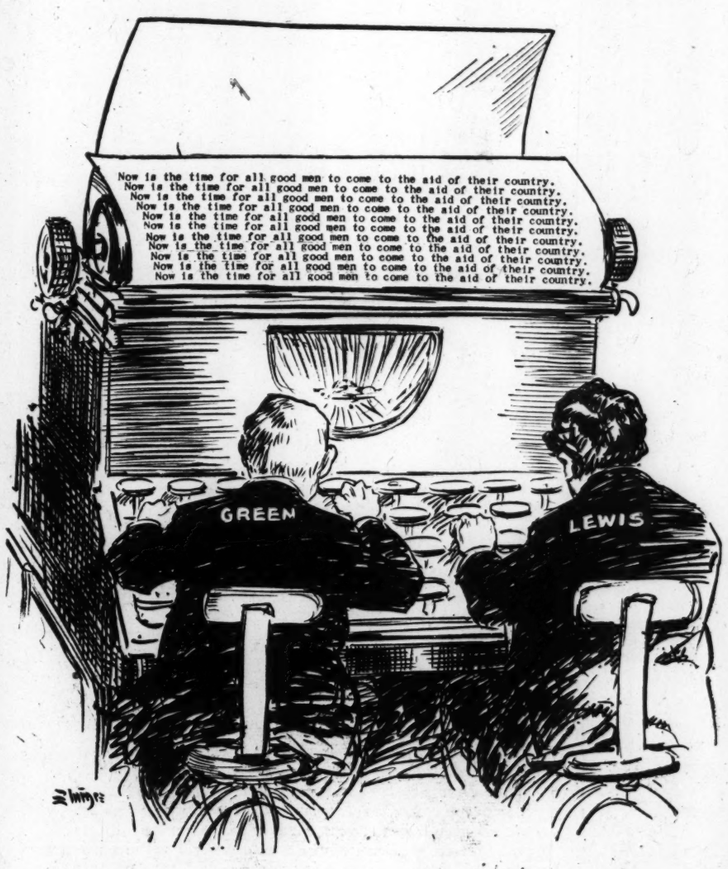
* * *

This recent liberation from the domination imposed by the Progressive Party leadership has actually created a problem which even a more adroit political manager than Governor Heil has yet shown himself to be would find it difficult to solve in two months or in two years. The revolt against the La Follette regime was a revolt against an aggressive and a once-powerful leadership. The folks back home had become convinced that their senators and representatives had surrendered their independence of action and that the word of the Governor was the law. Those who have succeeded them, as Republicans and Democrats, are determined that they will avoid any such indictment.

With the evacuation of the Capital strongholds by the defeated Progressives there has begun a wholesale desertion of the Progressive Party headquarters by its once hopeful volunteers, sergeants, corporals and camp followers. Republicans of the quite recently-maligned regular or Old Guard party take courage as they welcome back the boys who deserted the older army under fire.

But the stalwarts of the time of Spooner, Sawyer, Stevenson and Phillip have been chastened. They have learned, as I believe Republicans everywhere in the country have learned, that from the mistakes and excesses of ultra liberalism the Nation has gained by experience the realization that the Government is actually of, by and for the people. If the lesson has been learned, the price paid is not too high.

Let's All Practice



Two Dollars a Week

FOR years it was one of the proudest boasts of Americans that most of our great industrialists and statesmen started humbly, yet worked their separate ways to the heights by dint of hard toil, pluck, and acumen. John D. Rockefeller started as a boy store clerk at some $3 a week (or maybe it was $3 a month). Thomas A. Edison began as a "news butch" on a railroad. Andrew Carnegie, as a young Scottish immigrant, was a bobbin boy in a Pennsylvania mill, President Hoover and President Coolidge were farm lads. The list is endless; Horatio Alger was only reflecting the popular view when he chose as his standard do-and-dare hero the boy who began by shining shoes or hawking papers, only to wind up rich and successful—and husband of his boss's daughter in the bargain.

In recent years the old-fashioned pointers-with-pride have been nudged aside by the modern viewers-with-alarm. Today's pessimists tell us that Youth is the most perplexing problem of a perplexed world; that (depending on the alarmist's own philosophy) either (1) the modern boy can't get a job, even at $2 a week, or (2) he doesn't want a job at $2 a week or any other figure and instead is waiting for a paternalistic government to take care of him.

Well, maybe so; but something happened recently to make me think that new Edisons and Rockefellers are coming along in the current generation—

* * *

My sixteen-year-old son Bob was returning home from a rollerskate hockey game late one afternoon when he stopped at a filling station to put some air in his bicycle tires. By pure chance the proprietor of a drugstore across the street saw him and came running over. The druggist said his part-time delivery boy—one who worked from three p. m. until six five days a week, carrying orders to customers by bicycle—had quit. He needed a new boy, and in a hurry. Did Bob want the job?

The youngster was flabbergasted by the offer. He had never thought of working before—I had never urged that he look for a pocket-money job, for in the first place there was no financial need for it, and in the second I have never wanted him to do anything that would impede his high school studying. But flabbergasted or not, he inquired into the working conditions and the wage (it was $2 a week!), and decided to take it.

Next day, with a great deal of misgiving on his part and a slight bit on mine, he went to work. He feared that he would have trouble in finding house numbers and making change on doorsteps; I doubted that he would stay with the job because it would add too much to his burden of school and homework, and because he knew his personal allowance from me would go on just the same.

But the young fellow surprised himself as well as his Dad. Not only did he find he could do the work to his boss's satisfaction; he found he liked it. At the end of the first week he came home proudly flaunting his pay of two $1 bills, and announced that he was off to a glorious start—the owner was soon going to promote him to part-time work on the soda fountain, there to mix sodas and dish up sundaes, and when that big day arrived his pay would rise to $3 a week!

* * *

It wasn't long until he did go on the fountain and until his pay did go to $3 a week. But he was no more thrilled than I that day I strolled into the store and calmly ordered a strawberry ice cream soda—a soda that was mixed to perfection by my own son, who ladled out the ingredients and rang the cash register with all the aplomb of a professional soda squirt.

How long it will last I don't know. But I do know this: that sometime in the future when he perhaps talks to his own son, or perhaps runs for public office, he will be able to say—in the best Alger tradition—what thousands have said before him:

"Why, I began work at sixteen—and at $2 a week. . . ." C. L. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Youth on the Dole"

IT IS difficult to read debates on unemployment without irritation at their defects of spirit and outlook. . . .

If popular self-government cannot evolve a constructive power sufficient to put willing workers to waiting work and to heal the canker of an enforced parasitism, its repute as a political system must be rapidly on the wane. We may have to overhaul our financial philosophy to uproot this scandal. The needs of national defense are driving us to accept a new setting for the common life. It will certainly require us to discard old shibboleths and to move upon fresh lines of thought if we are to expel the evils that economic pedantry has engendered in the body social. "Youth on the dole" is a parasitic debasement. The evil must cease and the work must be found.—*Observer*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Pilots and the Course in Japan

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

IN THE SUMMER of 1917, when the issue of war or peace between Japan and China still hung in the balance, the most brilliant cartoonist in the Far East, a Russian who has become famous under his pen name of Sapajou, turned out a caricature that was both comical and accurate. It showed two "expert observers" sunk in profound contemplation before a wavering barometer and expressing their thoughts in the following ambiguous formula: "Maybe Yes, Maybe No; Maybe Rain, Maybe Snow."

And this, despite the occasional fiction of diplomatic or journalistic omniscience, is precisely the situation that confronted every student of the Far East at that time, however experienced and well informed. The shrewdest diplomatic reports that are filed from the Far East are not couched in slambang, cocksure, uncompromising terms. Any diplomat with a genuine feel for the psychology of this part of the world does not fail to make allowance for the unexpected and the unpredictable, for the Orient capacity, strange to the Western mind, of drawing rabbits of compromise and agreement out of the most unpromising looking hats.

* * *

Sapajou's caption, "Maybe Yes, Maybe No; Maybe Rain, Maybe Snow," was vividly recalled to my mind after brief talks with two sound and experienced observers of the Japanese political scene on the day when Prince Fumimaro Konoye resigned as Premier and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma was appointed as his successor. Observer No. 1 said in substance:

> This is a further move toward fascism in Japan. Konoye was fed up, had endured all the Army dictation he would stand. Hiranuma will be nothing but a pliant tool in the hands of the Army.

Observer No. 2 was of the following opinion:

> This was a move to ward off fascism. Konoye himself was moderate, but his Home Minister, Admiral Noburnasa Suetsugu, was a restless individual, always toying with the idea of reconstruction of the Government along one-party lines. The resignation of the Konoye Cabinet was the sole means of getting rid of Suetsugu.

Now either of these ideas, a move toward fascism or a move to avert fascism, could conceivably rate the positive headline beloved of American newspaper editors and readers. The confusion begins when one has lived long enough in Japan to realize that, with the many bewildering cross-currents, there are elements of truth in both conceptions. Perhaps the most difficult trait in Japanese character and Japanese politics to convey to the foreign reader is the abhorrence of clearcut decisions, the fondness for compromise and balance which is apt to make every big political change a blur, requiring careful analysis, rather than a simple and obvious swing of the pendulum in a clearly defined direction.

The new Cabinet in Japan is predominantly the old one under a new head. Of its eleven Ministers (excluding the Premier) seven were members of the Konoye Cabinet. Apart from the replacement of Konoye by Hiranuma, there were only two important shifts and characteristically enough these apparently cancel out, since they point in opposite directions.

The Cabinet dropped simultaneously its most aggressive totalitarian, Suetsugu, and its sole surviving consistent champion of economic liberalism, Mr. Seihin Ikeda, eminent financier who was a prominent figure in the drastic reshuffle of the Konoye Cabinet last May. Perhaps the basic lesson of these changes is that there will be no tinkering, at least in the immediate future, with the Constitution and the established political parties, while at the same time there will be still less resistance to the inroads of the Army leaders on the canons of orthodox finance. Mr. Ikeda's successor, Mr. Sotaro Ishiwata, is simply a competent bureaucrat and lacks the prestige which his predecessor commanded because of his long and distinguished business career and his affiliation with the merchant-prince house of Mitsui.

* * *

It is always simplest and most satisfactory to explain politics in terms of personalities with big labels prominently pinned on them. But this method, when applied to Japan, can only lead to disastrous results, because Japan is governed not by any single individual, not even by a readily defined group of individuals, but by what might be called "the sense of the meeting."

For example, the War Minister, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, plays a large part in shaping state decisions today. But Itagaki's decisions, in turn, are strongly influenced by those of his confidential subordinates, who, in turn, are influenced by other Army officers, with the result that the final determination of policy is almost always collective, rather than individual.

Hiranuma has sometimes been called a fascist because of his former active role in the Kokuhonsha (Society of State Foundations), a conservative organization. Yet it is symptomatic of the vagueness and breadth of Japanese semi-political associations that another member of the Kokuhonshu was Viscount Makoto Saito, outstanding moderate who was one of the most eminent victims of the February 26 outbreak.

Actually there is little to suggest the European fascist about the septuagenarian conservative Hiranuma. The logic of the war may bring Japan to further foreign adventures and internal experiments. But these are likely to grow out of general conditions, not out of the personal initiative of the new Premier.